# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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#### (54) PROTEIN IMMOBILIZATION METHOD

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an immobilization method, which can immobilize a protein in a sample to a solid phase, and which can quantitatively measure/detect the protein by reducing the effect of an inhibitor coexisting in the sample, in which the protein cannot be easily immobilized by a conventional immobilization method, and to provide a protein quantitative determination method, an immuno-blotting method, and a protein immobilization test liquid, using the same.

SOLUTION: The method for immobilizing the protein to the solid phase and the immobilization test liquid for use in the same are characterized in that the protein is brought into contact with the solid phase having a hydrophobic surface, under the coexistence of a lower alcohol, a halogenocarboxylic acid, and/or a long-chain alkyl sulfate. The protein quantitative determination method is characterized in that a protein staining liquid is brought into contact with the solid phase in which the protein is immobilized by the immobilization method, and it is performed on the basis of the color development degree generated by it. The immuno blotting method is characterized in that the solid phase in which the protein is immobilized by the immobilization method is used.

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#### CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

A fixing method to the solid phase concerned of the protein concerned making solid phase characterized by comprising the following contact.

Lower alcohol.

Under coexistence of halogeno carboxylic acid and/or long chain alkyl sulfate, it is a hydrophobic surface about protein.

[Claim 2]

The fixing method according to claim 1 contacting protein to solid phase which has a hydrophobic surface under coexistence of lower alcohol, halogeno carboxylic acid, and long chain alkyl sulfate.

[Claim 3]

The fixing method according to claim 1 or 2 whose lower alcohol is ethanol or methanol.

[Claim 4]

The fixing method according to any one of claims 1 to 3 whose halogeno carboxylic acid is trichloroacetic acid (it is hereafter written as TCA.), or trifluoroacetic acid (it is hereafter written as TFA.).

[Claim 5]

The fixing method according to any one of claims 1 to 4 whose long chain alkyl sulfate is sodium dodecyl sulfate (it is hereafter written as SDS.).

[Claim 6]

The fixing method according to any one of claims 1 to 5 whose lower alcohol concentration at the time of contacting protein and solid phase which has a hydrophobic surface is 30-50v/V%.

[Claim 7]

The fixing method according to any one of claims 1 to 6 whose halogeno carboxylic acid concentration at the time of contacting protein and solid phase which has a hydrophobic surface is 0.08 - 10 W/V%.

[Claim 8]

The fixing method according to any one of claims 1 to 7 whose long chain alkyl sulfate concentration at the time of contacting protein and solid phase which has a hydrophobic surface is 0.1 - 1 W/V%.

[Claim 9]

The fixing method according to any one of claims 1 to 8 whose solid phase is a hydrophobic film.

[Claim 10]

A proteinic determination method which contacts a protein stain solution to solid phase by which protein was fixed by which method of claims 1-9, and is characterized by carrying out based on a grade of coloring which this produced.

[Claim 11]

An immunoblotting method using solid phase by which protein was fixed by which method of claims 1-9.

[Claim 12]

A test solution for protein immobilization containing lower alcohol, and halogeno carboxylic acid and/or long chain alkyl sulfate.

[Claim 13]

The test solution containing lower alcohol, halogeno carboxylic acid, and long chain alkyl sulfate according to claim 12.

[Claim 14]

The test solution according to claim 12 or 13 whose lower alcohol is ethanol or methanol.

[Claim 15]

The test solution according to any one of claims 11 to 14 whose halogeno carboxylic acid is TCA or TFA.

[Claim 16]

The test solution according to any one of claims 11 to 15 whose long chain alkyl sulfate is SDS.

[Claim 17]

The test solution according to any one of claims 11 to 16 whose lower alcohol concentration is 30 - 50 V/V%.

[Claim 18]

The test solution according to any one of claims 11 to 17 whose halogeno carboxylic acid concentration is 0.1 - 10 W/V%.

[Claim 19]

The test solution according to any one of claims 11 to 18 whose long chain alkyl sulfate concentration is 0.1 - 1 W/V%.

[Translation done.]

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the new fixing method of the protein to solid phase, the determination method of the protein using it, the immunoblotting method, and the test solution for protein immobilization.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

The proteinic high portion and protein reaction test solution of chemical reactivity are made to react within a solution conventionally, or proteinic fixed quantity is [Lowry, O.H.et al., J.Biol.Chem., and 193.: [265-275 (1951), ] Smith, P.K. et al., Anal.Biochem., 150:76-85(1985)], It is [Bradford, M., Anal.Biochem., and 72 by making it react to protein and the coloring matter test solution to which it sticks specifically.: [248-254 (1976), ] The method of changing the absorbance of Watanabe, N. et al., Clin.Chem., 32:1551-1554(1986)], and a solution, and measuring based on the absorbance variation and what is called a liquid phase process were in use. However, to the biochemical sample, many substances, such as a buffer, salts, a non-protein nature biogenic substance, an antioxidant besides protein, a chelating agent, sugars, an organic solvent, artificial polymer, and a surface-active agent, usually live together.

In many samples, there is a case where these coexistent substances become a cause, the interaction (a reaction and combination) of protein and a protein measurement test solution is checked, and measurement of exact protein cannot be performed, plentifully.

Then, make protein stick to solidus surfaces, such as a film, and the inhibitor to protein measurement like the above mentioned coexistent substance is flushed, How to make the protein which stagnated in the solidus surface react with a protein measurement test solution, and quantify it, [Kuno by which what is called a solid phase-ized method was developed, H. et al., Nature, and 215:974-975 (1967), Gates, R., Anal.Biochem., and 196:290-295 (1991), Said-Fernandez, S.et al., and

Anal.Biochem. 191:119-126 (1990), Ghosh, S. et al., and Anal.Biochem.169:227-233 (1988) Lim, M.K. et al., BioTechniques 21:888-895(1996)].

However, although the film fixing method of such protein can remove inhibitor, since it cannot fix protein on a film at a fixed rate and cannot perform a fixed quantity of too exact protein, it has not resulted in problem solving.

On the other hand, the method of using the trichloroacetic acid which has protein denaturation and charge counteraction as a method of fixing proteinic, an acetic acid solution, and acetic acid/methanol solution as a fixed solution, respectively is performed for many years. However, since sufficient immobilization may not be able to be performed depending on protein, protein cannot be measured quantitatively. Therefore, the actual condition that development of immobilization/determination method of new protein was desired was suited.

[0005]

[0003]

[0004]

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Lowry, O.H. et al., J.Biol.Chem., and 193,265-275 (1951), The 266th page - the 270th page

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Smith, P.K. et al., Anal.Biochem., 150, and 76-85 (1985) (the 77th page - the 80th page),

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Bradford, M., Anal.Biochem., 72, and 248-254 (1976) (the 249th page - the 251st page),

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Watanabe, N.et al., Clin.Chem., 32, and 1551-1554 (1986) (the 1551st page - the 1552nd page),

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Kuno, H.et al., Nature, and 215,974-975 (1967) (the 975th page),

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Gates, R., Anal. Biochem., 196,290-295 (1991) (the 291st page - the 294th page),

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Said-Fernandez, S.et al., Anal.Biochem., and 191,119-126 (1990) (the 120th page the 122nd page, and the 125th page),

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Ghosh, S.et al.Anal.Biochem., and 169,227-233 (1988) (the 229th page and the 232nd page),

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Lim, M.Ket al., BioTechniques, and 21,888-895 (1996) (the 889th page - the 890th page),

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

This invention was made in view of the above-mentioned \*\*\*\* situation, and can fix the protein in the sample which was not able to be easily fixed by the conventional solid phase-ized method in solid phase, And it aims at providing the fixing method which can reduce the influence of the inhibitor which lives together in a sample, and can perform proteinic quantitive measurement / detection, the determination method of the protein using it, the immunoblotting method, and the test solution for protein immobilization.

# [0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

This invention is made in order to solve an aforementioned problem, and it consists of the following composition.

- (1) A fixing method to the solid phase concerned of the protein concerned contacting protein to solid phase which has a hydrophobic surface under coexistence of lower alcohol, and halogeno carboxylic acid and/or long chain alkyl sulfate.
- (2) A proteinic determination method which contacts a protein stain solution to solid phase by which protein was fixed by a method of the above (1), and is characterized by carrying out based on a grade of coloring which this produced.
- (3) An immunoblotting method using solid phase by which protein was fixed by a method of the above (1).
- (4) A test solution for protein immobilization containing lower alcohol, and halogeno carboxylic acid and/or long chain alkyl sulfate.

# [8000]

Namely, when proteinic immobilization examines a factor which does not go well by the conventional solid phase-ized method, this invention persons the greatest factor, In a stage which fixes protein in solid phase, since the target protein was not fully able to be fixed in solid phase (at fixed rate), it found out that proteinic quantitive measurement cannot be performed.

# [0009]

Then, as a result of examining further a method fixed efficiently, when protein was fixed under coexistence of lower alcohol, such as ethanol, and halogeno carboxylic acid, such as trichloroacetic acid, it found out that protein was fully fixable in solid phase.

# [0010]

It found out that long chain alkyl sulfate had the unique characteristic in proteinic immobilization among surface-active agents. In namely, a process in which proteinic suction and filtration will be performed if protein is fixed for long chain alkyl sulfate under lower alcohol or conditions in which halogeno carboxylic acid exists further. It had a certain influence on protein, as a result while promoting and stabilizing film adsorption of protein, what is committed so that coexistent substances, such as inhibitor, may be eliminated from a film solidus surface (film stagnation of inhibitor is suppressed) became clear, such work of long chain alkyl sulfate — the sample solution for protein content immobilization — a microplate — even when it settles on solidus surfaces, such as a well, it may happen.

## [0011]

Generally surface active agents, such as a nonionic surfactant, have the character which checks adsorption of a hydrophobic substance, and, on the other hand, it is thought that combination of protein and a film is based on a hydrophobic bond. Therefore, a surface active agent can be fond at the time of proteinic immobilization,

and cannot be used until now, and most reports which discussed in detail an operation on protein which a surface active agent so has, and an interaction to a solidus surface of protein which received an operation cannot be found. Therefore, it was not known until now that long chain alkyl sulfate which is a surface active agent is effective in proteinic immobilization.

[0012]

Therefore, protein's being fully fixable in solid phase by making long chain alkyl sulfate coexisting with the lower alcohol used for protein immobilization from the former and halogeno carboxylic acid is that this invention persons found out for the first time. In the conventional solid phase technique, since protein in a sample with which a surface active agent coexists was not able to be fixed efficiently, were not able to perform a proteinic fixed quantity, either, but. According to the method of fixing this invention, protein in such a sample could also be fixed efficiently and a high protein fixing method of very effective utility value was completed.

In this invention, when saying a method of fixing protein in solid phase when calling it a method of fixing proteinic and calling it proteinic measurement or a fixed quantity by a solid phase technique, after fixing protein in solid phase with a fixing method concerning this invention, it means performing proteinic measurement or a fixed quantity.

[0014]

[0013]

As lower alcohol concerning this invention, methanol, ethanol, propanol, etc. are mentioned and ethanol or methanol is especially preferred.

[0015]

As a halogen atom of halogeno carboxylic acid concerning this invention, bromine, fluoride, chlorine, etc. are mentioned and chlorine is especially preferred. As carboxylic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid, etc. are mentioned and acetic acid is especially preferred. As such halogeno carboxylic acid, trichloroacetic acid (TCA), triphloroacetic acid (TFA), etc. are mentioned, for example.

[0016]

As a long chain alkyl group of long chain alkyl sulfate concerning this invention, a thing of the carbon numbers 7-25 is preferred, and 8-15 are especially preferred. It is the dodecyl more preferably. As sulfate, sodium salt, potassium salt, etc. are preferred and sodium salt is especially preferred. As an example of such long chain alkyl sulfate, sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) etc. are mentioned, for example, and SDS is especially preferred.

[0017]

In a fixing method concerning this invention, as a method of making protein coexisting with lower alcohol, and halogeno carboxylic acid and/or long chain alkyl sulfate, When contacting protein to solid phase which has a hydrophobic surface, as long as it changes into the state where the protein concerned coexists with lower alcohol, and halogeno carboxylic acid and/or long chain alkyl sulfate, what kind of method may be used.

[0018]

For example, a sample containing (1) protein and a solution containing lower

alcohol, Although a method of mixing halogeno carboxylic acid and/or long chain alkyl sulfate with a method of mixing a solution containing a solution and/or long chain alkyl sulfate containing halogeno carboxylic acid, a sample containing (2) protein, and lower alcohol directly, etc. are mentioned, it is not limited in particular. [0019]

As a solution used when preparing a solution containing a solution containing lower alcohol, a solution containing long chain alkyl sulfate, and halogeno carboxylic acid, For example, although purified water, buffer solution, etc. are mentioned and buffers usually used in this field, such as good buffers, such as MOPS and HEPES, a tris (Tris) buffer, a phosphoric acid buffer, a veronal buffer, and a boric acid buffer, are mentioned as a buffer which constitutes buffer solution, for example, In order to, avoid influence on proteinic immobilization and measurement if possible, it is preferred to use purified water.

## [0020]

In lower alcohol concentration, as desirable concentration of each reagent in a sample for immobilization in which protein and solid phase which has a hydrophobic surface are contacted, 30 - 50 V/V% and halogeno carboxylic acid concentration are [ 0.08 - 10 W/V% and long chain alkyl sulfate concentration ] 0.1 - 1 W/V%.

## [0021]

As solid phase which has a hydrophobic surface concerning this invention, a film which has a hydrophobic surface, for example, a plate which has a hydrophobic surface, etc. are mentioned. A polyvinylidene JIFURORAIDO film which is a hydrophobic film as a membranous example of having a hydrophobic surface, for example (PVDF film), A nitrocellulose membrane, a filter paper, etc. are mentioned and a PURASUTCHIKKU plate etc. which are for example usually well used by ELISA etc. are mentioned as an example of a plate of having a hydrophobic surface. [0022]

What is necessary is just to contact a sample for immobilization containing protein, lower alcohol, and halogeno carboxylic acid and/or long chain alkyl sulfate which prepared protein with a described method as a method of making solid phase which has a hydrophobic surface contacting to solid phase which has the hydrophobic surface concerned. For example, there is a method of being dropped on the solid phase concerned, applying a sample for immobilization.

# [0023]

In using a hydrophobic film as the solid phase concerned, after dropping the sample for immobilization concerned on the hydrophobic film concerned, What is necessary is just to use a method by the usual filtration method which settles, and makes the sample for immobilization concerned permeate the hydrophobic film concerned, or carries out suction filtration of the sample for immobilization through the hydrophobic film concerned, or a centrifugal filtration method.

#### [0024]

It is as follows, when a method of using a commercial dot blotter or a slot blotter for a fixing method of protein by the filtration method is mentioned as an example and explained concretely.

# [0025]

[0026]

First, it sets to a dot blotter so that it may become hydrophobic films, such as methanol and a PVDF film subsequently to distilled water dipped, and the filter paper dipped in distilled water on it when requiring. Next, apply a sample for immobilization containing a constant rate of protein, lower alcohol, long chain alkyl sulfate, and/or halogeno carboxylic acid (a maximum of 400microL) to a well of a dot blotter, and with a vacuum pump. suction pressure of about 15 Kpa — slowly — drawing in (filtration is carried out) — protein in a sample for immobilization is adsorbed by PVDF film. After attracting a fixed sample thoroughly, a penetrant remover is applied to each well and attracted. Subsequently, a PVDF film is taken out from a dot blotter, it puts on a paper towel, a filter paper, etc., and vacuum drying is performed over about 30 minutes or more.

It is decided by relation between the hydrophobicity of the protein, and the hydrophobicity of a solid phase film surface whether protein will tend to adsorb. For example, protein to which it is easy to stick under the conditions is enough adsorbed, also when it draws in quickly, but a grade of adsorption of protein which shows only a degree or weak adsorptivity in the middle is greatly influenced by suction speed. Therefore, in order to make the target protein adsorb enough, it is preferred to draw in slowly generally. For example, it is preferred to draw in over 10 minutes or more. [0027]

What is necessary is just to perform a method of settling and carrying out natural seasoning, etc., after dropping or spreading carries out the sample for immobilization concerned, for example on the plate concerned in using a plate which has a hydrophobic surface as the solid phase concerned.

#### [0028]

What is necessary is to give solid phase which fixed protein to the usual protein determination method, and just to measure protein quantity in a sample, in order to perform a proteinic fixed quantity.

#### [0029]

After making solid phase fix protein with a described method as a determination method of protein concerning this invention, As a protein stain solution, for example, a method using amino black and a pyrogallol red molybdic acid complex (Pyromolex) solution, Coomassie Brilliant Blue (CBB) the very thing performed by dyeing by the Bradford method using 'G250, a method using vicine KURONI nick acid (BCA), etc., and measuring a grade of produced coloring "what is necessary is just to measure with a publicly known protein measuring method

## [0030]

For every protein which it is going to measure, in a actual fixed quantity, immobilization, dyeing, and measurement are similarly performed using a protein sample of protein concentration known, and an analytical curve is prepared in it. And protein concentration in a sample is determined based on the analytical curve. [0031]

For example, first, if it explains taking the case of a determination method by the Pyromolex coloring method, after making a PVDF film fix protein in a protein

sample by a method of this invention, buffer solution, such as purified water or PBS, will wash a PVDF film. If it requires, after carrying out vacuum drying about 30 minutes at a room temperature, a Pyromolex content dyeing test solution is made to immerse about 20 to 35 minutes, and it is made to color. Then, an absorbance of 600 nm is measured with a densitometer, a CCD camera, etc. What is necessary is just to determine concentration of protein from an analytical curve acquired in an obtained absorbance by performing proteinic immobilization and measurement in a similar manner using a protein sample of concentration known beforehand.

# [0032]

As the immunoblotting method concerning this invention, a usual immunoblotting method of performing measurement/detection of the protein concerned by an antigen-antibody reaction using an antibody and a labelled antibody to the protein concerned is applicable except making solid phase fix protein by a method of this invention. Since protein is efficiently fixable in solid phase if a fixing method concerning this invention is performed, according to an immuno BUROTTENGU method concerning this invention, detection and analysis of protein can be conducted with sensitivity more sufficient than before.

## [0033]

Although all protein by which protein fixable with a fixing method of this invention was fixed by the conventional solid phase-ized method is mentioned, protein contained, for example in a sample of living body origin of various body fluid and urine, such as blood, a blood serum, plasma, and cerebrospinal fluid, a lymphocyte, a corpuscle, and cells is mentioned.

## [0034]

Specifically, for example Enzymes, such as a lysozyme, cytochrome c, and DNase, Glycoprotein, such as antibodies, such as IgG, IgM, and IgE, and fibrinogen, Although hormone, such as inhibitor, such as protein, such as serum proteins, such as bovine serum albumin (BSA) and a human serum albumin (HAS), ovalbumin (OVA), and prion, and trypsin inhibitor, and an insulin, etc. are mentioned, it is not limited to these.

#### [0035]

This invention is the point that basic protein, such as cytochrome c which was not able to be enough fixed in solid phase, for example by the conventional solid phase-ized method, can also be fixed, and a proteinic fixed quantity can be performed, and is especially effective.

#### [0036]

In a fixing method of protein concerning this invention, a concentration maximum of protein fixable in solid phase, For example, since it is an about 10microg/cm² grade when solid phase is a film and an about 500microg/cm² grade and solid phase are microplates, preparing is desirable [ quantity of protein in a sample for immobilization ] so that the maximum maintenance ability may not be exceeded according to a kind of solid phase to fix.

### [0037]

What is necessary is just to contain lower alcohol concerning this invention, and halogeno carboxylic acid and/or long chain alkyl sulfate as a test solution for protein

immobilization concerning this invention, and the example is as having described above.

[0038]

Concentration of lower alcohol in a test solution for protein immobilization, Concentration which becomes 30 - 50 V/V% when protein is fixed in solid phase, concentration from which concentration of halogeno carboxylic acid becomes 0.1 - 10 W/V%, and the concentration of long chain alkyl sulfate should just be the concentration which becomes 0.1 - 1 W/V%. more -- desirable -- lower alcohol -- 35-50v/V%, and halogeno carboxylic acid -- 0.5-5W/V%, and long chain alkyl sulfate -- 0.1-0.4 -- it comes out W/V%.

[0039]

In a test solution for protein immobilization concerning this invention, as long as it does not affect immobilization to proteinic solid phase, and a fixed quantity of protein following it, salts, chelate, etc. may be contained.

[0040]

Although an example is given to below and this invention is explained still more concretely, this invention is not limited at all by these.

[0041]

[Example]

Example 1.

[Preparation of a sample and a test solution]

(1) Protein sample

Ovalbumin (it is hereafter written as OVA.) The fowl egg white origin, the Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make, hemoglobin (it and) [cow-blood-] The Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make, IgG (bovine origin, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make), Weighing of cytochrome c (horse myocardium origin, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make) and the lysozyme (fowl egg white origin, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make) was carried out, respectively, and what was dissolved in purified water and used as the 250microg/mL solution was used as a protein sample.

[0042]

(2) The test solution for immobilization

Each reagent was dissolved in purified water and the following test solution for immobilization was prepared. In this, the test solutions 3-5 for immobilization are test solutions for immobilization concerning this invention.

Each reagent is ethanol (the Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make, best) and trichloroacetic acid (it is hereafter written as TCA.). The Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make, the object for chemicals, sodium dodecyl sulfate (it is written as SDS below.) The Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make and the object for chemicals were used.

Contrast: purified water

Test solution 1:0.2 W/V % SDS for immobilization,

Test solution 2:0.2 W/V % SDS for immobilization, 2.5 W/V% TCA

Test solution 3:0.2 W/V % SDS for immobilization, and 45 V/V% Ethanol

Test solution 4:0.2 W/V % SDS for immobilization, 2.5 W/V% TCA, and 45 V/V%

Ethanol

Test solution 5:2.5 W/V% TCA for immobilization, and 45 V/V% Ethanol (3) The sample for immobilization

What mixed 20micro of protein samples L (protein 5mug) and predetermined test solution 300muL for immobilization was prepared, and it was considered as the sample for immobilization. Final concentration of each reagent in the sample for immobilization (concentration at the time of making a PVDF film contact.) It is below the same. It is as follows, respectively.

Sample 1:0.19 W/V % SDS for immobilization,

Sample 2:0.19 W/V % SDS for immobilization, 2.34 W/V% TCA

Sample 3:0.19 W/V%SDS for immobilization, 42.2 V/V% ethanol

Sample 4:0.19 W/V % SDS for immobilization, 2.34 W/V% TCA, and 42.2 V/V% Ethanol

Sample 5:2.34 W/V% TCA for immobilization, and 42.2 V/V% Ethanol [0043]

[Proteinic immobilization and measurement]

Dot blotter The polyvinylidene JIFURORAIDO film (a PVDF film, the Millipore make, potato billon Psq0.1micrometer) which carried out hydrophilization treatment to ADVANTEC DP-96 (made by ADVANTEC) was set. Next, 320micro of samples L for immobilization were applied to the PVDF film, and suction filtration was carried out for 10 minutes by 15KPa (10cmHg) with the vacuum pump (made by bio-Kraft Foods). Subsequently, 300micro of pH 7.4 phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) L was applied, suction filtration was carried out similarly, and the PVDF film was washed. The Pyromolex test solution after taking out and carrying out vacuum drying of the PVDF film () [ Protein Assay Rapid Kit wako and ] It is made to color by the Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make, and, subsequently is a densitometer. The absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured by SHIMADZU CS-9000 (product made from Shimadzu Corp.).

[0044]

[Result]

A result is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. In <u>drawing 1</u>, each bar shows the result at the time of using the sample for the following immobilization, respectively.

精製水
固定化用試料1
固定化用試料2
固定化用試料3
固定化用試料4
固定化用試料 5

## [0045]

When a film was made to fix the sample 1 for immobilization which contains only SDS as a reagent so that clearly from <u>drawing 1</u>, signal strength was not able to measure at all (sample 1 for immobilization). the case where the sample 2 for immobilization containing SDS and TCA is used — a few — signal strength — strong — having become (it has measured) — as high signal strength as contrast (it is the conventional fixing method when purified water is used) was not obtained.

On the other hand, when the sample 3 for immobilization containing SDS and ethanol was used, equivalent to contrast or the signal strength beyond it was obtained.

Except when the sample 5 for immobilization containing TCA and ethanol was used, and cytochrome c was fixed, as compared with contrast, signal strength high for whether your being Haruka was obtained altogether.

When the sample 4 for immobilization containing TCA, ethanol, and SDS was used, as compared with contrast, signal strength high for whether your being Haruka was obtained by all the cases also including the case where cytochrome c is fixed.

According to the fixing method concerning this invention performed under coexistence of lower alcohol, halogeno carboxylic acid, and/or long chain alkyl sulfate, the above thing shows that the fixed rate of the protein to a film can be raised by leaps and bounds as compared with the fixing method which was being performed only using conventional water and buffer solution.

Since signal strength higher than it comparable as contrast or was measured by the samples 3 and 4 for immobilization, according to the method of fixing this invention, even if it uses the sample which contains SDS etc. beforehand, it turns out that protein is fixable.

[0046]

Example 2.

[Preparation of a sample and a test solution]

(1) Protein sample

A lysozyme, cytochrome c, IgG, fibrinogen (it and) [human-plasma-] Weighing of the Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make, BSA (cow serum albumin, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make), OVA, trypsin inhibitor (soybean origin, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make), and the hemoglobin was carried out, respectively, and what was dissolved in purified water and used as the 250microg/mL solution was used as a protein sample.

Such protein has the isoelectric point pI in the broad range of 4.0-11.4, and a molecular weight is as wide range as 12000-150,000 (Kubo et al., a protein biochemistry handbook, Maruzen Co., Ltd., and 54-73 reference (1984)).

- (2) The test solution for immobilization
- 2.5 W/V% TCA and 45 V/V% What was dissolved in purified water and prepared was used as a test solution for immobilization so that ethanol and SDS of prescribed concentration (0 0.4 W/V%) might be contained.
- (3) The sample for immobilization

What mixed 20micro of predetermined protein samples L (protein quantity 5microg) and test solution 300muL for immobilization was prepared, and it was considered as the sample for immobilization (TCA final concentration 2.34 W/V%, ethanol final concentration of 42.2v/V%).

[Proteinic immobilization and measurement]

By the same method as Example 1, the protein in each sample for immobilization was fixed on the PVDF film, it washed, and dyeing processing was carried out and, subsequently the absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured with the densitometer.

[0047]

(Result)

A result is shown in drawing 2.

In <u>drawing 2</u>, as for OVA and -<>-, a result when -\*\*- uses a lysozyme and --- uses the protein sample for which, as for fibrinogen and ---, BSA and -<>- contain [ cytochrome c and -O- ] trypsin inhibitor in IgG and -\*\*- is shown, respectively. A horizontal axis shows the SDS concentration in the test solution for immobilization. The bar of each point in <u>drawing 2</u> shows \*\*SD.

When the PVDF film was made fixed under SDS coexistence in almost all protein, signal strength once increased, so that clearly from drawing 2, but when SDS concentration became more than 0.1 W/V%, the tendency which shows a fixed value with signal strength was shown. It is thought that the fixed rate to the PVDF film of the protein in a sample becomes fixed from this by making SDS concentration in the test solution for immobilization more than 0.1 W/V% (more than final concentration 0.09 W/V% in the sample for immobilization).

When it sees about the CV value (CV value = standard deviation/average value (%)) which shows the variation in data, by the concentration whose SDS concentration in the test solution for immobilization is lower than 0.1 W/V%, every protein has a large CV value and is known by that signal strength is not stable. To it, when the SDS concentration in the test solution for immobilization is more than 0.1 W/V%, it is shown that a CV value is comparatively small, and the value of signal strength is stable in this density range as mentioned above. It is thought that this result shows the quantity fixed by the solid phase film of the protein in a sample. Although data is not shown, it is checking that this result is reproducible. Generally long chain alkyl sulfate, such as SDS, shows a structure collapse operation of protein also by whether it says [0.0025 W/V%] and the becoming low concentration, It is said that a difference is produced in the reactivity to protein joint (dyeing) coloring matter according to the grade of structure collapse (Orsonneau, J-L et al., Clin.Chem., 35, and 2233-2236 (1989)). Therefore, since it becomes a factor and the abrupt change of signal strength rising is shown also here by the case where the fixed solution whose SDS concentration is lower than 0.1 W/V% is used, and it is in a process as it is change, it is guessed that the CV value (<15%) became large. This has also suggested a possibility of changing the fixed rate to the PVDF film of the protein in a sample (it is not fixed), under SDS concentration conditions lower than 0.1 W/V%. [0048]

When an absorbance (signal strength) was stabilized without receiving the

influence of the concentration change of SDS from the above thing in <u>drawing 2</u>, it was guessed whether did begin and the fixed rate to a proteinic PVDF film was fixed.

Then, based on the result of <u>drawing 2</u>, BSA was used as a protein sample and signal strength at the time of measuring, after fixing with the test solution for immobilization containing 0.1 W/V% SDS was set to 100 (reference value). And each other protein to a reference value is used as a protein sample, The relative value of the signal strength produced by performing immobilization and measurement similarly using 0.1 W/V%SDS, 0.2 W/V%SDS, 0.3 W/V%SDS, or 0.4 W/V% of test solution for SDS immobilization was computed, respectively. [0049]

Until SDS concentration changes to Table 1 to 0.2 W/V% - 0.4 W/V%, Until SDS concentration changes to Table 2 to 0.1 W/V% - 0.4 W/V%, The value (average CV value (%)) which equalized the CV value of each point, the average value of the relative value of each point, the value (average absolute deviation) which averaged the absolute deviation during the point, and the value (rate of change between points (%)) which broke the average absolute deviation by the average value, and indicated by percent are shown, respectively. The rate of change between points is the value which computed change of the signal strength accompanying an SDS concentration change as rate of change, and it is shown that signal strength (measurement result) is constant, without being influenced by SDS concentration, so that this number is small.

[0050] [Table 1]

蛋白質	平均 CV 値(%)	平均值	平均絶対偏差	ポイント間変動率(%)
BSA	4,9	65.6	7.0	10.7
トリフ゜シンインヒヒ・ター	2.6	53.1	4.0	7.5
フィブリノーケ・ン	1.8	58.5	8.0	1.4
OVA	1.5	68.3	1.4	2.0
ヘモク・ロヒ・ン	1.7	71.9	4.6	6.4
IgG	0.8	96.5	1.9	1.9
チトクローム c	1.9	127.1	3.5	2.7
リソ・チーム	1.8	87.4	6.4	7.4
	CV値の平均			ポイント間変動率の平均
	2.1			5.0

[0051] [Table 2]

蛋白質	平均 CV 値(%)	平均值	平均絶対偏差	ポイント間変動率(%)
BSA	3.9	74.2	13.87	18.7
トリプ・シンインヒヒ・ター	2.5	54.4	4.62	8.5
フィフ・リノーケ・ン	1.5	62.7	6.38	10.2
OVA	1.3	69.6	2.32	3.3
ヘモク・ロヒ・ン	1.7	68.6	5.94	8.7
IgG	0.8	98.3	3.17	3.2
チトクローム c	2.1	127.4	2.93	2.3
リソ・チーム	1.8	92.0	9.48	10.3
	CV値の平均			ポイント間変動率の平均
	2.0			8.1

# [0052]

As a result, from Table 1, between 0.2 W/V%-0.4 W/V%, as for fibrinogen, OVA, IgG, and cytochrome c, the rate of change between the point was stabilized most, and SDS concentration showed 1.4 to 2.7%, for example. Even if it compares with the average CV value (0.8 to 1.9%) of these protein, inferiority is the result of there being nothing, and even if SDS concentration changes, it is shown that there is dramatically little change of signal strength.

Also while SDS concentration is 0.1-0.4 W/V%, the rate of change between points of three protein excluding fibringen from Table 2 is 2.3 to 3.3%.

It turns out that there is little change of the signal strength under the influence of SDS concentration.

It turns out that the result of having been stabilized when the rate of change between points limited SDS concentration also for fibringen exceeding 10%, the lysozyme, and BSA to 0.2-0.4 W/V% while SDS concentration was 0.1-0.4 W/V% is obtained.

Since SDS concentration is stabilized [thing / above] at more than 0.1 W/V% as for the rate of change between points, when protein is fixed using the test solution for immobilization containing SDS of this density range, it turns out that a fixed quantity with exact protein quantity in a sample can be performed.

# [0053]

Examination of example 3. lower alcohol

The immobilization and measurement of the protein sample at the time of using methanol instead of ethanol as lower alcohol were performed.

[Preparation of a sample and a test solution]

## [0054]

(1) Protein sample

Weighing of BSA, OVA, hemoglobin, IgG, cytochrome c, and the lysozyme was

carried out, respectively, and what was dissolved in purified water and used as the 250microg/mL solution was used as a protein sample.

(2) The test solution for immobilization

The test solution for the following immobilization was prepared using purified water.

Test solution 1:0.2 W/V% SDS for immobilization, 2.5 W/V% TCA

Test solution 2:0.2 W/V% SDS for immobilization, 2.5 W/V% TCA, and 45% Ethanol Test solution 3:0.2 W/V% SDS for immobilization, 2.5 W/V% TCA, and 45% Methanol (the Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make, best)

(3) The sample for immobilization

What mixed 20micro of protein samples L (protein quantity 5microg) and predetermined test solution 300mL for immobilization was prepared, and it was considered as the samples 1, 2, and 3 for immobilization. The final concentration of each reagent in the sample for immobilization is SDS 0.19 W/V%, TCA 2.34 W/V%, and ethanol, respectively. 42.2 V/V%, methanol It is 42.2 V/V%.

[Proteinic immobilization and measurement]

By the same method as Example 1, the protein in each sample for immobilization was fixed on the PVDF film, it washed, and dyeing processing was carried out and, subsequently the absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured with the densitometer.

[0055]

[Result]

A result is shown in <u>drawing 3</u>. In <u>drawing 3</u>, each bar shows the result at the time of using the sample for the following immobilization, respectively.

固定化用試料1
固定化用試料2
固定化用試料3

# [0056]

Also when the sample for immobilization prepared using the test solution for immobilization containing methanol is used so that clearly from <u>drawing 3</u>, signal strength comparable as the case where ethanol is used is obtained, and it turns out that protein was able to be fixed on the PVDF film.

[0057]

Examination of example 4. halogeno carboxylic acid

As halogeno carboxylic acid, the immobilization and measurement of the protein sample at the time of using trifluoroacetic acid (it is hereafter written as TFA.) instead of TCA were performed.

[Preparation of a sample and a test solution]

# (1) Protein sample

Weighing of BSA, IgG, and the lysozyme was carried out, respectively, and what was dissolved in purified water and used as the 250microg/mL solution was used as a protein sample.

# (2) The test solution for immobilization

The test solution for the following immobilization was prepared using purified water.

# [0058]

Test solution 1:0.2 W/V% SDS for immobilization, and 45 V/V% Ethanol

Test solution 2:0.2 W/V% SDS for immobilization, and 45 V/V% Ethanol, 2.5 W/V% TCA

Test solution 3:0.2 W/V% SDS for immobilization, and 45 V/V% Ethanol, 2.5 W/V% TFA (made by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)

# (3) The sample for immobilization

What mixed 20micro of protein samples L (protein quantity 5microg) and predetermined test solution 300mL for immobilization was prepared, and it was considered as the samples 1, 2, and 3 for immobilization. The final concentration of each reagent in the sample for immobilization is SDS 0.19 W/V%, TCA 2.34 W/V%, TFA 2.34 W/V%, and ethanol, respectively. It is 42.2 V/V%.

# [Proteinic immobilization and measurement]

By the same method as Example 1, the protein in each sample for immobilization was fixed on the PVDF film, it washed, and dyeing processing was carried out and, subsequently the absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured with the densitometer.

#### [0059]

## [Result]

A result is shown in <u>drawing 4</u>. In <u>drawing 4</u>, each bar shows the result at the time of using the sample for the following immobilization, respectively.

固定化用試料1
固定化用試料 2
固定化用試料3

#### [0060]

Also when the sample for immobilization containing TFA which carried out [ for immobilization ] \*\*\*\* preparation for trial test solutions is used so that clearly from drawing 4, the signal strength beyond it is obtained and it turns out comparable as the case where TCA is used, or that protein was able to be effectively fixed on the film.

## [0061]

Creation of an example 5. analytical curve

[Preparation of a sample and a test solution]

- (1) Protein sample
- It dissolved in purified water and OVA was made into the protein sample so that it might be set to 0-20microg/20microL.
- (2) The test solution for immobilization
- 0.2 V/V% SDS, 2.5 V/V% TCA, and 45 V/V% What was dissolved in purified water and prepared so that it might become ethanol was used as a test solution for immobilization.
- (3) The sample for immobilization

What mixed 20micro of protein samples L (protein quantity 5microg) and test solution 300muL for immobilization was prepared, and it was considered as the sample for immobilization. The final concentration of each reagent in the sample for immobilization is SDS 0.19 W/V%, TCA 2.34 W/V%, and ethanol, respectively. It is 42.2 V/V%.

[Proteinic immobilization and measurement]

By the same method as Example 1, the protein in each sample for immobilization was fixed on the PVDF film, it washed, and dyeing processing was carried out and, subsequently the absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured with the densitometer.

[0062]

[Result]

Based on the result, the analytical curve which shows the relation between protein quantity (mug) and signal strength was prepared.

A result is shown in <u>drawing 5</u>. In <u>drawing 5</u>, the bar of each plot shows \*\*2SD.

The results obtained from the analytical curve were time base range 0.2-20microg / protein sample, 0.99 or more coefficients of concordance, and average valve flow coefficient1.9%.

Linearity was acquired in the range of protein concentration 0.2-5microg / protein sample. The regression line type and correlation coefficient in this range acquired by carrying out the statistical work of the measurement result are as follows.

Regression-line type: y=0.12x+0.01

Correlation coefficient (R2): 0.99

x: Protein quantity

y: Signal strength

Since the analytical curve which shows good linearity was acquired when OVA was fixed on the PVDF film by the method of this invention and protein quantity was measured so that clearly from <u>drawing 5</u>, according to the fixing method of this invention, it turned out that fixed quantity measurement of highly precise OVA (protein) concentration can be performed.

Although data was not shown, as a result of measuring similarly about other protein measured in Example 2, the analytical curve which is linear like OVA was acquired, and it turned out that a fixed quantity can be measured also about such protein.

[0063]

Example 6.

[Preparation of a sample and a test solution]

# (1) Protein sample

Using purified water, the 5microg/20microL solution of BSA, trypsin inhibitor, fibrinogen, OVA, hemoglobin, IgG, cytochrome c, and each lysozyme was prepared, and it was considered as the protein sample.

[Measurement of the protein by a solid phase-ized method]

Purified water is used and they are 0.2 W/V%SDS, 2.5 W/V%TCA, and 45 V/V%. The test solution for immobilization containing ethanol was prepared. Subsequently, use 320micro of samples L for immobilization obtained by mixing 20micro of protein samples L and test solution 300muL for immobilization which were prepared, and by the same method as Example 1, fix and wash, and carry out dyeing processing and the protein in the sample for immobilization is ranked second to a PVDF film, The absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured with the densitometer. The final concentration of each reagent in the sample for immobilization is SDS 0.19 W/V%, TCA 2.34 W/V%, and ethanol, respectively. It is 42.2 V/V%.

[Measurement of the protein by a liquid phase process]

1mL Pyromolex liquid was added in 20micro of protein samples L prepared above, the incubation was carried out for 20 minutes at the room temperature, and the absorbance of 600 nm was measured.

### [0064]

## [Result]

The sample for immobilization containing 0.2 W/V%SDS is prepared using BSA as a protein sample, BSA is fixed and the result of having calculated the relative value of the absorbance produced by performing immobilization and measurement similarly about each protein to a reference value when the absorbance (signal strength) at the time of measuring is set to 1 (reference value) is shown in drawing 6. The result of having calculated the relative value of the absorbance produced by performing measurement by a liquid phase process similarly about each protein to a reference value when the absorbance at the time of performing measurement by a liquid phase process is similarly set to 1 (reference value), using BSA as a protein sample is also collectively shown in drawing 6.

In <u>drawing 6</u>, each bar shows the above-mentioned relative value acquired based on the result of having measured each protein by the following method, respectively.

固相法
液相法

# [0065]

Protein concentration differed [measurement / by a liquid phase process] in the relative value of the same absorbance [as opposed to / but / BSA by a proteinic kind] greatly, for example, it was about 0.46 in fibringen so that more clearly than drawing 6.

On the other hand, the relative value of the absorbance (signal strength) of fibrinogen to BSA at the time of measuring by the solid phase technique of this invention is set to 0.75, and it turns out that the difference of an absorbance with the case of BSA has decreased. This can be said also about almost all the measured protein.

In the case of the solid phase technique of this invention, it is set to 0.94 to the relative value over the case where it in the case of BSA of the average absorbance of the measured quality of total protein is set to 1 being 0.65 in the case of a liquid phase process, and it turns out that the fixed-quantity error by a protein kind has been improved. By carrying out the trap of the protein to a film in the state of denaturation, this was not able to react with a liquid phase process. For example, basic amino acid, such as cytochrome c and a lysozyme, will be in the state of being combinable with a stain solution, protein is efficiently fixed with the fixed liquid concerning this invention, and it is thought that a more exact measurement result can be obtained now.

[0066]

Example 7.

[Preparation and immobilization of a sample]

The IgG sample (protein quantity 0-4microg/20microL) and the 2%SDS content IgG sample (protein quantity 0-4microg/20microL) were prepared using purified water. The test solution for immobilization which contains 0.25 W/V%SDS, 2.5 W/V%TCA, and 45 V/V% ethanol using purified water independently was prepared. Subsequently, the protein in the sample for immobilization is fixed on a PVDF film by the same method as Example 1 using 320micro of samples L for immobilization obtained by mixing test solution 300muL for immobilization with 20micro of protein samples L, It washed, and dyeing processing was carried out and, subsequently the absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured with the densitometer.

The final concentration of each reagent in the sample for immobilization obtained using the IgG sample which does not contain SDS is SDS 0.23 W/V%, TCA 2.34 W/V%, and ethanol, respectively. It is 42.2 V/V%. The final concentration of each reagent in the sample for immobilization obtained using the SDS content IgG sample 2% is SDS 0.36 W/V%, TCA 2.34 W/V%, and ethanol, respectively. It is 42.2 V/V%.

[0067]

[Result]

When the IgG sample which does not contain SDS was used based on the obtained result, and when an SDS content IgG sample was used 2%, the analytical curve which shows the relation between protein quantity (mug) and signal strength was prepared about each.

A result is shown in <u>drawing 7</u>. In <u>drawing 7</u>, when -<>- uses the IgG sample which does not contain SDS, -\*\*- shows the result at the time of using the IgG sample containing SDS, respectively. The bar of each plot shows \*\*SD.

Both analytical curves were mostly in agreement so that more clearly than <u>drawing</u> <u>7</u>.

This result shows that solid phase can be made to be able to fix the target protein

and a proteinic fixed quantity can be performed, without being influenced by it even if SDS exists in a protein sample if protein is made to fix with the fixing method of this invention.

[0068]

Example 8.

The proteinic immobilization and measurement which relate to this invention using various protein samples containing SDS were performed, and the influence of SDS on the measurement concerned was compared with the case of measurement by a liquid phase process.

[Preparation of a sample and a test solution]

(1) Protein sample

the protein sample (BSA.) which contains 0 W/V%SDS (contrast), 0.2 W/V%SDS, or 2 W/V%SDS using purified water trypsin inhibitor, fibrinogen, hemoglobin, OVA, cytochrome c, a lysozyme, IgG, and trypsin (made by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) -- 250microg/mL was prepared, respectively.

[Measurement of the protein by the fixing method]

The test solution for immobilization which contains 0.1 W/V%SDS, 2.5 W/V%TCA, and 45 V/V% ethanol using purified water was prepared. Subsequently, 320micro of samples L for immobilization obtained by mixing 20micro of protein samples L and test solution 300muL for immobilization which were prepared were fixed by the same method as Example 1, and it washed, and dyeing processing was carried out and the absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured with the densitometer. [Measurement by a liquid phase process]

In 20micro of protein samples L prepared above, 1mL Pyromolex liquid (ProteinAssay Rapid Kit wako, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make) was added, the incubation was carried out at the room temperature for 20 minutes, and the absorbance at 600 nm was measured.

[0069]

[Result]

It expressed with the relative value which set the result obtained in the obtained result using each contrast (sample which has not carried out SDS content) to 100, and collected into Table 3.

[0070]

[Table 3]

	固相法				液相法		
	対照	0.2W/V% SDS 含有	2W/V% SDS 含有	対照	0.2W/V% SDS 含有	2W/V% SDS 含有	
BSA	100	95	83	100	0	0	
トリフ゜シンインヒヒ・ター	100	106	101	100	0	0	
フィフ・リノーケ・ン	100	107	91	100	35	0	
ヘモク・ロヒ・ン	100	119	104	100	0	0	
OVA	100	105	104	100	2	0	
チトクローム c	100	120	128	100	2	0	
リソ・チーム	100	111	97	100	3	0	
IgG	100	107	104	100	34	0	
トリプ・シン	100	87	103	100	0	0	

### [0071]

When the protein by the solid phase technique concerning this invention is measured so that clearly from Table 3, it turns out that the influence to which less than \*\*20% of measurement result is obtained contrast [ for ], and SDS in a protein sample also exerts a 2 W/V%SDS content sample on protein measurement in almost all protein has been avoided.

On the other hand, when it measured with a liquid phase process using a 2 W/V%SDS content sample, measurement was not completed at all.

The above result shows that the proteinic fixing method and determination method of this invention are applicable to all protein. The dramatically useful thing became clear in that a protein fixed quantity in the SDS content sample used widely as the protein fixed quantity inhibitor known until now, especially a protein solubilizing agent became possible.

## [0072]

#### Example 9.

The influence which the surface active agent contained in a sample has on measurement of the fixing method and protein using the test solution for immobilization of this invention was investigated.

[Immobilization by a solid phase technique, and proteinic measurement]

(1) Measurement of the protein in BSA or an IgG content protein sample

With purified water, the BSA sample or IgG sample (protein quantity 4microg/20microL) containing a field side active agent was prepared, and it was considered as the protein sample so that it might become concentration given in Table 4.

Independently, they are 0.1 W/V%SDS, 2.5 W/V% TCA, and 45 V/V% with purified water. The test solution for immobilization containing ethanol was prepared.

Subsequently, test solution 300muL for immobilization was mixed with 20micro of protein samples L, the sample for immobilization was prepared, the 320microL was

used, by the same method as Example 1, it washed by having fixed the protein in the sample for immobilization on the PVDF film, dyeing processing was carried out, and the absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured.

The final concentration of each reagent in the sample for immobilization is SDS 0.094 W/V%, TCA 23.4 W/V%, and ethanol, when the protein sample which does not contain SDS is used. It is 42.2 V/V%. Although the final concentration of TCA and ethanol is the same as the case where the protein sample which does not contain SDS is used, the final concentration of each reagent at the time of using an SDS content protein sample, When an SDS content protein sample is used 1%, 0.16 W/V% and a 2%SDS content sample are used for the final concentration of SDS and 0.21 W/V% and a 4%SDS content sample are used for it, it serves as 0.34 W/V%. [0073]

(2) Measurement of the protein in an OVA content protein sample

The OVA sample (protein quantity 5microg/20microL) containing a field side active agent was prepared, and it was considered as the protein sample so that it might become concentration given in Table 4.

With purified water, independently 0.2 W/V%SDS, 2.5 W/V% TCA, 45 V/V% The test solution for immobilization containing ethanol was prepared, the sample for immobilization was prepared by the same method as the above (1), by the same method as Example 1, it washed by having fixed on the PVDF film, dyeing processing was carried out, and the absorbance (signal strength) of 600 nm was measured.

The final concentration of each reagent in the sample for immobilization is SDS 0.19 W/V%, TCA 23.4 W/V%, and ethanol, when the protein sample which does not contain SDS is used. It is 42.2 V/V%. The final concentration of each reagent at the time of using an SDS content protein sample 2% is SDS 0.31 W/V%, TCA 23.4%, and ethanol. It becomes 42.2 W/V%.

Except not containing a surface-active agent (inhibitor), immobilization and measurement were similarly performed using the BSA sample prepared like the above, the IgG sample, and the OVA sample, and it was considered as contrast.

[Measurement of the protein by a liquid phase process]

It measured by the same method as Example 6 using 1mL Pyromolex solution using what prepared the BSA sample (10microg/20microL) which contains a field side active agent so that it may become concentration given in Table 4.

Except not containing a surface-active agent (inhibitor), measurement by a liquid phase process was similarly performed using the BSA sample prepared like the above, and it was considered as contrast.

[0074]

[Result]

The average value of the absorbance obtained by performing each measurement 3 times respectively was calculated. The average value acquired using contrast is set to 100, the relative value (%) of the average value of the absorbance obtained using the sample containing the surface-active agent to it is calculated, and it combines with the correlation displacement (valve flow coefficient), and is shown in Table 4.

In Table 4, the concentration of a surface active agent (inhibitor) shows the

concentration in a protein sample. A left-hand side value shows relative-value (%)\*\*CV [ as opposed to / in a right-hand side value / contrast for the concentration of a surface-active agent ] of the average measured value at the time of using the sample containing a surface-active agent among the data of a liquid phase process. The data shown in Table 4 shows data when the result from which average value will be \*\*20% as compared with contrast (with no additive agent) is obtained, when a surface-active agent is used as the data at the time of the maximum permissible concentration of a surface-active agent, i.e., an additive agent.

[0075] [Table 4]

		固	相化法.		液 相 法
界面活性剤	濃 度	BSA (4 μ g)	IgG (4 μg)	OVA(5 μ g)	$BSA(10 \mu g)$
		mean(%)±CV	mean(%) ± CV	$mean(\%) \pm CV$	mean(%)±CV
SDS	1% (W/V)	87 ±7.1			(0.01%(W/v), 92±6.0)
	2% (W/v)	$82 \pm 6.2$	$100 \pm 0.9$	$117 \pm 2.2$	
	4% (W/v)		$103 \pm 4.3$		
SLS	2%(W/V)		$101 \pm 1.9$	•	$(0.1\%(\%/v), 109\pm7.3)$
	3% (W/ <sub>V</sub> )	$94 \pm 3.7$			•
Triton X-100	1% (W/v)		$112 \pm 0.2$		(0.1%(W/v), 107±3.9)
,	2% (W/v)	$98 \pm 1.9$	$115 \pm 1.5$	$113 \pm 3.0$	
NP-40	1% (W/v)	96 ±4.5	115 ±3.0		(0.1%(W/v), 116±4.7)
	2% (W/v)	$90 \pm 1.2$		$115 \pm 2.4$	
Tween 20	0.05%(W/v)		$110 \pm 4.4$		
	0.1% (W/v)	$97 \pm 4.5$	$116 \pm 2.8$		$115 \pm 1.0$
	0.2% (W/V)	$89 \pm 2.6$		$109 \pm 1.6$	
Tween 80	0.05%(W/V)	$105 \pm 2.7$			
	$0.1\%(^{\rm W}/_{\rm V})$	$82 \pm 2.0$	$112 \pm 0.6$	$111 \pm 0.7$	$112 \pm 1.4$
Briji 35	1% (W/ <sub>V</sub> )		$107 \pm 3.4$		$(0.1\%(\%), 108\pm3.2)$
	2%(W/V)	93 ±3.9		$112 \pm 2.9$	
CHAPS	1% (W/ <sub>V</sub> )	$96 \pm 2.6$	$111 \pm 2.2$		(0.1%(W/v), 104±0.0)
	2% (w/v)	$91 \pm 1.3$	$116 \pm 1.3$	$106 \pm 0.9$	
CTAB	0.05%(W/v)			$112 \pm 0.2$	
	0.1%(W/V)			123 ±1.0	

#### [0076]

SLS: N-lauroyl sarcosine sodium

Triton X-100 (loam and Haas trade name): Polyoxyethylene (10) octylphenyl ether

NP-40 (Japanese Emulsion trade name): Polyoxyethylene (9) octylphenyl ether

Tween 20 (Kao [ Corp. ] trade name): Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate

Tween 80 (Kao [Corp.] trade name): Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate

Brij 35 (ICI trade name): Polyoxyethylene lauryl ether

CHAPS: 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio propanesulfonic acid]

CTAB: Sept Iles trimethylammonium star's picture

[0077]

Even if the surface active agent generally used at the time of preparation of a protein sample is carrying out high concentration coexistence when protein is fixed

by the method of this invention and it measures so that clearly from Table 4, it turns out that proteinic measurement is possible, without receiving influence in it. Even if the surface active agent of the concentration beyond 10 times or it of a liquid phase process lives together as an additive agent in a protein sample especially as compared with a liquid phase process, it turns out that it is measurable.

The above thing shows that the fixing method of the protein of this invention is the problem resulting from the surface-active agent currently conventionally used widely as an additive agent, i.e., the thing which can solve the problem of checking a proteinic fixed quantity.

[0078]

Example 10. immunoblotting

[Preparation of a sample and a test solution]

(1) Protein sample

Weighing of mouse IgG (made by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) was carried out, and what was dissolved in purified water and used as the 0~200microg/mL solution was used as a protein sample.

(2) The test solution for immobilization

With purified water, they are 0.2 W/V% SDS, 2.5 W/V% TCA, and 45 V/V%. The test solution for immobilization containing ethanol was prepared.

(3) The sample for immobilization

What mixed 20micro of each protein sample L of each concentration and test solution 300muL for immobilization which were prepared above (SDS final concentration 0.19 W/V%, TCA final concentration 2.34 W/V%, ethanol final concentration 42.2 V/V%) was prepared, and it was considered as the sample for immobilization.

(4) Blocking solution

What diluted the block ace (made by Snow Brand Milk Products Co., Ltd.) with PBS (pH 7.4) so that it might become 25% of final concentration was used.

(5) Antibody solution

The antibody solution for luminescence detection: What diluted the horseradish peroxidase sign anti-mouse IgG antibody (made by Amersham Biosciences) with the blocking solution 1/10000 was used.

The antibody solution for coloring detection: What diluted the alkaline phosphatase sign anti-mouse IgG antibody (made by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.) with the blocking solution 1/1000 was used.

(6) Penetrant remover

What diluted Tween 20 with PBS (pH 7.4) so that it might become 0.05% of final concentration was used.

(7) Detecting reagent

For luminescence detection: ECL Plus Western Blotting Starter Kit (made by Amersham Biosciences K.K.)

For coloring detection: 0.033% Nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make), 0.0165% 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphoric acid (BCIP, Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. make) / 100 mM Tris-HCl pH9.5 (100mM NaCl, 5mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> content)

# [0079]

[Proteinic immobilization and measurement]

By the same method as Example 1, the sample for immobilization prepared as described above was applied to the PVDF film, PBS (pH 7.4) 300microL was applied after suction filtration, and suction filtration was performed similarly. The PVDF film was taken out, and the incubation was carried out at the room temperature for 1 hour, dipping and carrying out rotation to a blocking solution (blocking operation). Then, the incubation was carried out for room temperature 1 hour, dipping and carrying out rotation to the antibody solution for luminescence detection, or the antibody solution for coloring detection (antibody reaction). After the penetrant remover washed the film after an antibody reaction 5 times, it dipped in the luminescence detecting reagent or the coloring detecting reagent, and the detection reaction was performed. Luminescence detection detected by making after luminescence detection processing and an X-ray film (made by Amersham Biosciences) expose a PVDF film.

[0800]

[Result]

A result is shown in <u>drawing 8</u>. In <u>drawing 8</u>, A performs immunity detection of the protein sample fixed on the PVDF film by a luminous reaction, and an X-ray film is made to expose it, and it is detected. B performs immunity detection of the protein sample fixed on the PVDF film by a coloring reaction, and detects it. Each dot shows the result at the time of detecting after immobilization by making a protein sample into each protein quantity, respectively.

All at the time of luminescence detecting and carrying out coloring detection by immunoblotting, were able to detect mouse IgG fixed on the film so that more clearly than drawing 8. The detection limit in 0.0625microg and coloring detection of the detection limit in luminescence detection was 0.5microg. Therefore, when fixed with the fixing method of the protein of this invention, it turned out that immunity detection (detection by immunoblotting) of high sensitivity can carry out. [0081]

[Effect of the Invention]

According to the protein fixing method concerning this invention, protein is fully fixable in solid phase rather than the conventional fixing method. A fixed quantity of the protein which was not able to be correctly performed in the conventional fixing method can also be performed. If the protein fixing method concerning this invention is used, the effect that the sensitivity at the time of performing immunoblotting also becomes high will be done so.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]After a Pyromolex test solution dyes the polyvinylidene JIFURORAIDO film (PVDF film) which was obtained in Example 1 and which fixed the protein in each sample for immobilization, the result of having measured the absorbance (signal strength) at 600 nm is shown.

[Drawing 2] After a Pyromolex test solution dyes the PVDF film which was obtained in Example 2 and which fixed the protein in each sample for immobilization, the result of having measured the absorbance (signal strength) at 600 nm is shown.

[Drawing 3] After a Pyromolex test solution dyes the PVDF film which was obtained in Example 3 and which fixed the protein in each sample for immobilization, the result of having measured the absorbance (signal strength) at 600 nm is shown.

[Drawing 4] After a Pyromolex test solution dyes the PVDF film which was obtained in Example 4 and which fixed the protein in each sample for immobilization, the result of having measured the absorbance (signal strength) at 600 nm is shown.

[Drawing 5] The analytical curve acquired by performing immobilization and a fixed quantity is shown in a PVDF film, using OVA as a protein sample obtained in Example 5.

[Drawing 6] The relative value acquired based on the result of having measured protein with the liquid phase process as a result of measuring protein by the solid phase technique acquired in Example 6 is shown.

[Drawing 7]Immobilization concerning this invention and the analytical curve acquired by performing a proteinic fixed quantity are shown using the IgG sample or the IgG sample which carries out SDS content which was obtained in Example 7 and which does not contain SDS as a protein sample.

<u>[Drawing 8]</u>The result of immunoblotting obtained in Example 10 is shown, A performs immunity detection of the protein sample fixed on the PVDF film by a luminous reaction, and an X-ray film is made to expose it, and it is detected. B performs immunity detection of the protein sample fixed on the PVDF film by a coloring reaction, and detects it.

[Description of Notations]

[Description of Notations]

In <u>drawing 1</u>, each bar shows the result at the time of using the sample for the following immobilization, respectively.

精製水
固定化用試料1
固定化用試料 2
固定化用試料3
固定化用試料4
固定化用試料 5

In <u>drawing 2</u>, as for OVA and -<>-, a result when -\*\*- uses lysosome and --- uses the protein sample for which, as for fibrinogen and ---, BSA and -<>- contain [cytochrome c and -O-] trypsin inhibitor in IgG and -O- is shown, respectively. In <u>drawing 3</u>, each bar shows the result at the time of using the sample for the

following immobilization, respectively.

固定化用試料1
固定化用試料 2
固定化用試料3

In <u>drawing 4</u>, each bar shows the result at the time of using the sample for the following immobilization, respectively.

	固定化用試料 1
	固定化用試料2
,	固定化用試料3

In <u>drawing 6</u>, each bar shows the above-mentioned relative value acquired based on the result of having measured each protein by the following method, respectively.

固定化法
液相法

In <u>drawing 7</u>, when -<>- uses the protein sample which does not contain SDS, -\*\*- shows the result at the time of using the protein sample containing SDS, respectively.

[Translation done.]

# \* NOTICES \*

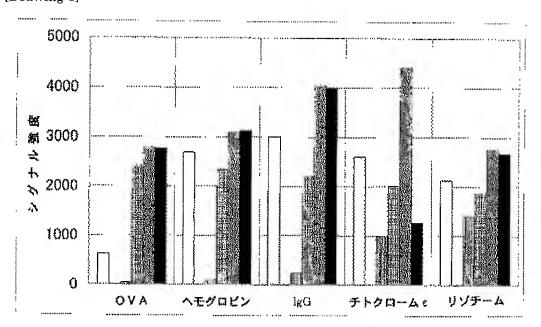
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damages caused by the use of this translation.

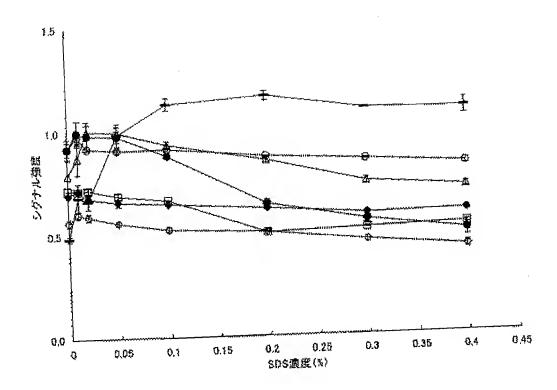
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

# **DRAWINGS**

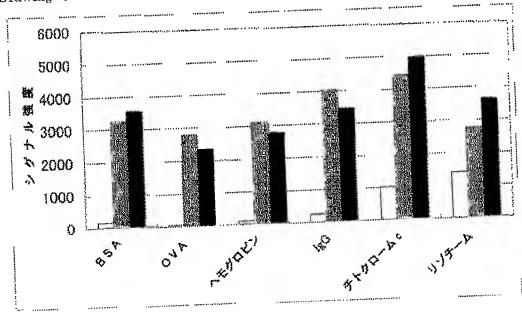
# [Drawing 1]



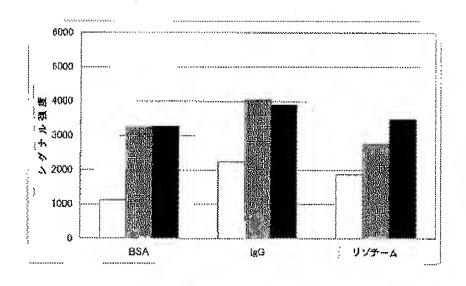
# [Drawing 2]



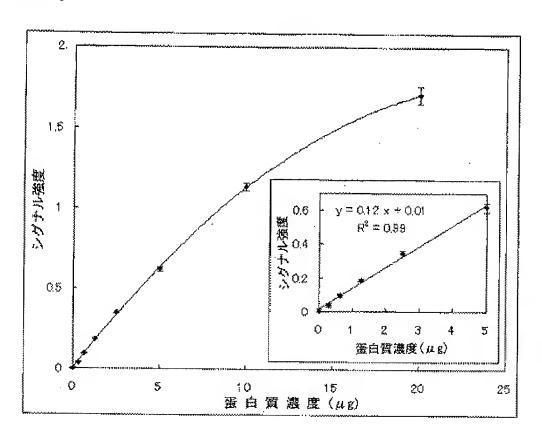




# [Drawing 4]



# [Drawing 5]



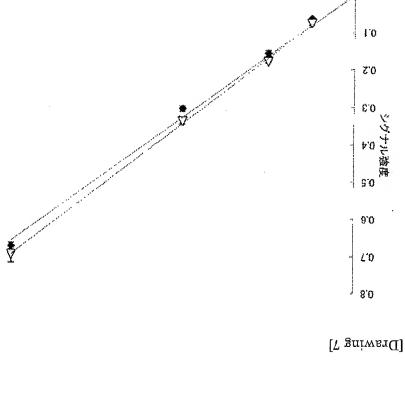
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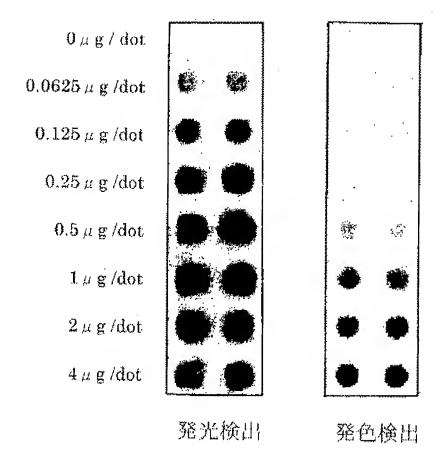
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# [Drawing 8]



[Translation done.]

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#### (54) 【発明の名称】 蛋白質の固定化方法

#### (57) 【要約】

【課題】従来の固相化法では容易に固定化できなかった試料中の蛋白質を固相に固定化でき、且つ試料中に共存する阻害物質の影響を軽減して蛋白質の定量的測定/検出を行うことができる固定化方法、それを用いた蛋白質の定量方法、イムノブロッティング方法並びに蛋白質固定化用試液の提供。

【解決手段】低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩の共存下で、蛋白質を、疎水性表面を有する固相と接触させることを特徴とする、当該蛋白質の当該固相への固定化方法及びそれに用いる固定化用試液。該固定化方法により蛋白質が固定化された固相に蛋白質染色液を接触させ、それにより生じた発色の程度に基づいて行うことを特徴とする、蛋白質の定量方法並びに該固定化方法により蛋白質が固定化された固相を用いることを特徴とする、イムノブロッティング方法。

【選択図】

なし

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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

#### 【請求項1】

低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩の共存下で、蛋白質を、疎水性表面を有する固相と接触させることを特徴とする、当該蛋白質の当該固相への固定化方法。

## 【請求項2】

低級アルコールとハロゲノカルボン酸と長鎖アルキル硫酸塩の共存下で、蛋白質を、疎水性表面を有する固相と接触させることを特徴とする、請求項1記載の固定化方法。

#### 【請求項3】

低級アルコールがエタノール又はメタノールである、請求項1又は2記載の固定化方法。

#### 【請求項4】

ハロゲノカルボン酸がトリクロロ酢酸(以下、TCAと略記する。)又はトリフルオロ酢酸(以下、TFAと略記する。)である、請求項1~3の何れかに記載の固定化方法。

#### 【請求項5】

長鎖アルキル硫酸塩がドデシル硫酸ナトリウム(以下、SDSと略記する。)である、請求項1~4の何れかに記載の固定化方法。

#### 【請求項6】

蛋白質と疎水性表面を有する固相とを接触させる際の低級アルコール濃度が、30~50 V/V%である、請求項1~5の何れかに記載の固定化方法。

#### 【請求項7】

蛋白質と疎水性表面を有する固相とを接触させる際のハロゲノカルボン酸濃度が、0.0 8~10 W/V%である、請求項1~6の何れかに記載の固定化方法。

#### 【請求項8】

蛋白質と疎水性表面を有する固相とを接触させる際の長鎖アルキル硫酸塩濃度が、0.1 ~1 W/V%である、請求項1~7の何れかに記載の固定化方法。

#### 【請求項9】

固相が疎水性膜である、請求項1~8の何れかに記載の固定化方法。

#### 【請求項10】

請求項1~9の何れかの方法により蛋白質が固定化された固相に蛋白質染色液を接触させ、それにより生じた発色の程度に基づいて行うことを特徴とする、蛋白質の定量方法。

#### 【請求項11】

請求項1~9の何れかの方法により蛋白質が固定化された固相を用いることを特徴とする 、イムノブロッティング方法。

#### 【請求項12】

低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩とを含有する、蛋白質固定化用試液。

#### 【請求項13】

低級アルコールとハロゲノカルボン酸と長鎖アルキル硫酸塩とを含有する、請求項12記載の試液。

#### 【請求項14】

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低級アルコールがエタノール又はメタノールである、請求項12又は13に記載の試液。

## 【請求項15】

ハロゲノカルボン酸がTCA又はTFAである、請求項11~14の何れかに記載の試液

#### 【請求項16】

長鎖アルキル硫酸塩がSDSである、請求項11~15の何れかに記載の試液。

### 【請求項17】

低級アルコール濃度が、 $30\sim50$  V/V%である、請求項 $11\sim16$  の何れかに記載の試液。

#### 【請求項18】

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ハロゲノカルボン酸濃度が、 $0.1 \sim 10$  W/V%である、請求項 $11 \sim 17$ の何れかに記載の試液。

# 【請求項19】

長鎖アルキル硫酸塩濃度が、 $0.1 \sim 1$  W/V%である、請求項 $11 \sim 18$ の何れかに記載の試液。

# 【発明の詳細な説明】

# [0001]

# 【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、固相への蛋白質の新規な固定化方法、それを用いた蛋白質の定量方法、イムノブロッティング方法並びに蛋白質固定化用試液に関する。

#### [0002]

#### 【従来の技術】

蛋白質の定量は、従来、溶液内で蛋白質の化学的反応性の高い部分と蛋白質反応試液とを 反応させたり [Lowry, O. H. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 1 9.3: 2.6.5-2.7.5 (1.9.5.1), Smith, P.K. et al., al. Biochem., 150:76-85 (1985)]、蛋白質と特異的に吸 着する色素試液と反応させることで [Bradford, M., Anal, Bioch em., 72:248-254 (1976), Watanabe, N. et a Clin. Chem., 32:1551-1554 (1986)]、溶液の 吸光度を変化させ、その吸光度変化に基づいて測定する方法、いわゆる液相法が主流であ った。しかしながら、生化学的サンプルには、通常、蛋白質の他、非蛋白質性生体成分や 緩衝剤、塩類、酸化防止剤、キレート剤、糖類、有機溶媒、人工ポリマー、界面活性剤等 多数の物質が共存しており、多くのサンプルでは、これらの共存物質が原因となって蛋白 質と蛋白質測定試液の相互作用(反応・結合)を阻害し、正確な蛋白質の測定ができない 場合が多々ある。そこで、蛋白質を膜等の固相面に吸着させ、上記共存物質のような蛋白 質測定に対する阻害物質を洗い流し、固相面に滞留した蛋白質を蛋白質測定試液で反応さ せ定量する方法、いわゆる固相化法が開発された [Kuno, H. et al., Nature, 215:974-975 (1967), Gates, R., Ana 1. Biochem., 196:290-295 (1991), Said-Fern andez, S. et al., Anal. Biochem. 191:119-12 (1990), Ghosh, S. et al., Anal. Biochem.

# [00003]

しかしながら、これらの蛋白質の膜固定化方法は、阻害物質を除去することはできるが、 一定の割合で蛋白質を膜に固定化することができず、やはり正確な蛋白質の定量を行えな いため、問題解決には至っていない。

169:227-233 (1988), Lim, M. K. et al., Bio

Techniques 21:888-895 (1996)].

# [0004]

一方で、蛋白質の固定化法として蛋白質変性・チャージ中和作用のあるトリクロロ酢酸や酢酸溶液、酢酸/メタノール溶液を夫々固定化溶液として用いる方法が古くから行われている。しかし、蛋白質によっては十分な固定化ができない場合があるため、蛋白質の測定を定量的に行えない。そのため、新たな蛋白質の固定化/定量方法の開発が望まれている現状にあった。

#### [0005]

# 【非特許文献1】

Lowry, O. H. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 193, 265-275 (1951), 第266頁~第270頁)

# 【非特許文献1】

S m i t h , P . K . e t a l . , A n a l . B i o c h e m . , 1 5 0 , 7 6 - 8 5 (1 9 8 5) , (第 7 7 頁 ~ 第 8 0 頁)

## 【非特許文献1】

Bradford, M., Anal. Biochem., 72, 248-254 (1976), (第249頁~第251頁)

## 【非特許文献1】

Watanabe, N. et al., Clin. Chem., 32, 1551-1554 (1986), (第1551頁~第1552頁)

## 【非特許文献1】

Kuno, H. et al., Nature, 215, 974-975 (1967), (第975頁)

#### 【非特許文献1】

Gates, R., Anal. Biochem., 196, 290-295 (1991) , (第291頁~第294頁)

# 【非特許文献1】

Said-Fernandez, S. et al., Anal. Biochem., 19 1, 119-126 (1990), (第120頁~第122頁, 第125頁)

# 【非特許文献1】

Ghosh, S. et al. Anal. Biochem., 169, 227-233 (1988), (第229頁, 第232頁)

## 【非特許文献1】

Lim, M. K. et al., BioTechniques, 21, 888-895 ( 20 1996), (第889頁~第890頁)

## [0006]

# 【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明は、上記した如き状況に鑑みなされたもので、従来の固相化法では容易に固定化できなかった試料中の蛋白質を固相に固定化でき、且つ試料中に共存する阻害物質の影響を軽減して蛋白質の定量的測定/検出を行うことができる固定化方法、それを用いた蛋白質の定量方法、イムノブロッティング方法並びに蛋白質固定化用試液を提供することを目的とする。

# [0007]

# 【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明は、上記課題を解決する目的でなされたものであり、以下の構成よりなる。

- (1)低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩の共存下で、蛋白質を、疎水性表面を有する固相と接触させることを特徴とする、当該蛋白質の当該固相への固定化方法。
- (2)上記(1)の方法により蛋白質が固定化された固相に蛋白質染色液を接触させ、それにより生じた発色の程度に基づいて行うことを特徴とする、蛋白質の定量方法。
- (3)上記 (1)の方法により蛋白質が固定化された固相を用いることを特徴とする、イムノブロッティング方法。
- (4) 低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩とを含有する、蛋白質固定化用試液。

# [0008]

即ち、本発明者等は、従来の固相化法では蛋白質の固定化が旨く行かない要因について検討を行ったところ、その最大の要因は、蛋白質を固相に固定化する段階で、目的の蛋白質を充分に(一定の割合で)固相に固定化できないために、蛋白質の定量的な測定が行えないのだということを見出した。

# [0009]

そこで、固定化を効率よく行う方法について更に検討を行った結果、エタノール等の低級 アルコール類と、トリクロロ酢酸等のハロゲノカルボン酸の共存下に蛋白質の固定化を行 うと、固相に蛋白質を充分に固定化できることを見出した。

## [0010]

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また、界面活性剤のうち、長鎖アルキル硫酸塩が蛋白質の固定化にユニークな特性を持つことを見出した。即ち、長鎖アルキル硫酸塩を低級アルコール、又は更にハロゲノカルボン酸が存在する条件下で蛋白質の固定化を行うと、蛋白質の吸引・ろ過を行う過程で、蛋白質に何らかの影響を及ぼし、その結果、蛋白質の膜吸着を促進し安定化する一方、阻害物質等の共存物質を膜固相面から排除するように働く(阻害物質の膜滞留を抑える)ことが明らかとなった。長鎖アルキル硫酸塩のこうした働きは、蛋白質含有固定化用試料溶液をマイクロプレートウエル等の固相面に静置した場合でも起こり得る。

# [0011]

一般的に非イオン性界面活性剤等の界面活性剤は、疎水性物質の吸着を阻害する性質を有しており、一方、蛋白質と膜の結合は疎水結合によると考えられている。そのため、これまで界面活性剤が蛋白質の固定化時に好んで用いられることはなく、それ故に界面活性剤の持つ蛋白質に対する作用と、作用を受けた蛋白質の固相面に対する相互作用を詳細に論じた報告は殆ど無い。そのため、界面活性剤である長鎖アルキル硫酸塩が、蛋白質の固定化に有効であるということは今まで知られていなかった。

# [0012]

従って、長鎖アルキル硫酸塩を、従来から蛋白質固定化に用いられていた低級アルコール類、及びハロゲノカルボン酸と共存させることで、蛋白質を充分に固相に固定化できるということは、本発明者らが初めて見出したことである。更に、従来の固相法では界面活性剤が共存する試料中の蛋白質を効率よく固定化することができなかったため、蛋白質の定量も行えなかったが、本発明の固定化法によれば、そのような試料中の蛋白質も効率よく固定化することができ、極めて有効な、利用価値の高い蛋白質固定化方法を完成した。

### [0013]

尚、本発明に於いて、蛋白質の固定化法という場合、蛋白質を固相に固定化する方法をいい、固相法による蛋白質の測定又は定量という場合は、本発明に係る固定化方法で蛋白質を固相に固定化した後、蛋白質の測定又は定量を行うことを意味する。

#### [0014]

本発明に係る低級アルコールとしては、メタノール、エタノール、プロパノール等が挙げられ、中でもエタノール又はメタノールが好ましい。

# [0015]

本発明に係るハロゲノカルボン酸のハロゲン原子としては、臭素、フッ素、塩素等が挙げられ、中でも塩素が好ましい。カルボン酸としては、酢酸、プロピオン酸等が挙げられ、中でも酢酸が好ましい。このようなハロゲノカルボン酸としては、例えばトリクロロ酢酸(TCA)、トリフロロ酢酸(TFA)等が挙げられる。

# [0.016]

本発明に係る長鎖アルキル硫酸塩の長鎖アルキル基としては、炭素数7~25のものが好ましく、中でも8~15が好ましい。より好ましくはドデシル基である。また、硫酸塩としては、ナトリウム塩、カリウム塩等が好ましく、中でもナトリウム塩が好ましい。このような長鎖アルキル硫酸塩の具体例としては、例えばドデシル硫酸ナトリウム(SDS)等が挙げられ、中でもSDSが好ましい。

# [0017]

本発明に係る固定化方法に於いて、蛋白質を低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩と共存させる方法としては、蛋白質を、疎水性表面を有する固相と接触させる際に、当該蛋白質が低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩と共存している状態にできるものであれば、どのような方法でも良い。

#### [0018]

例えば、(1)蛋白質を含有する試料と、低級アルコールを含有する溶液と、ハロゲノカルボン酸を含有する溶液及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩を含有する溶液を混合する方法、(2)蛋白質を含有する試料と、低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩を直接混合する方法等が挙げられるが、特に限定されるものではない。

# [0019]

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低級アルコールを含有する溶液、長鎖アルキル硫酸塩を含有する溶液及びハロゲノカルボン酸を含有する溶液を調製する際に用いられる溶液としては、例えば精製水、緩衝液等が挙げられ、緩衝液を構成する緩衝剤としては、例えばMOPS, HEPES等のグッド緩衝剤、トリス(Tris)緩衝剤、リン酸緩衝剤、ベロナール緩衝剤、ホウ酸緩衝剤等、通常この分野で用いられている緩衝剤が挙げられるが、なるべく蛋白質の固定化や測定に対する影響を回避するために、精製水を用いるのが好ましい。

## [0020]

蛋白質と疎水性表面を有する固相とを接触させる固定化用試料中の各試薬の好ましい濃度としては、低級アルコール濃度が30~50 V/V%、ハロゲノカルボン酸濃度が0、08~10W/V%、長鎖アルキル硫酸塩濃度が0、1~1W/V%である。

#### [0021]

本発明に係る疎水性表面を有する固相としては、例えば疎水性表面を有する膜、疎水性表面を有するプレート等が挙げられる。疎水性表面を有する膜の具体例としては、例えば疎水性膜であるポリビニリデンジフロライド膜(PVDF膜)、ニトロセルロース膜、濾紙等が挙げられ、疎水性表面を有するプレートの具体例としては、例えば通常ELISA等でよく用いられるプラスッチックプレート等が挙げられる。

#### [0022]

蛋白質を、疎水性表面を有する固相と接触させる方法としては、上記方法により調製した、蛋白質と、低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩を含有する固定化用試料を、当該疎水性表面を有する固相と接触させればよい。例えば固定化用試料を当該固相上に滴下する、塗布する等の方法がある。

#### [0023]

当該固相として疎水性膜を用いる場合には、当該疎水性膜上に当該固定化用試料を滴下等した後、静置して当該疎水性膜に当該固定化用試料を浸透させるか、又は固定化用試料を、当該疎水性膜を通して吸引濾過する、通常のフィルトレーション法、或いは遠心濾過法による方法を用いれば良い。

## [0024]

フィルトレーション法による蛋白質の固定化方法を、市販のドットブロッターもしくはスロットブロッターを用いる方法を例に挙げて具体的に説明すると、以下の通りである。

## [0025]

まず、メタノール、次いで蒸留水に浸した PVD F 膜等の疎水性膜及び要すればその上に蒸留水に浸した濾紙となるようにドットブロッターにセットする。次に、一定量の蛋白質と低級アルコール、長鎖アルキル硫酸塩及び/又はハロゲノカルボン酸を含有する固定化用試料(最大  $400\mu$ L)をドットブロッターのウェルにアプライし、真空ポンプで、約15 K p a 程度の引圧でゆっくり吸引する(フィルトレーションする)と、固定化用試料中の蛋白質は PVD F 膜に吸着される。固定化試料を完全に吸引した後、洗浄液を各ウェルにアプライし、吸引する。次いで、ドットブロッターから PVD F 膜を取り出し、ペーパータオル、濾紙等の上に乗せ、約30 分以上かけて真空乾燥を行う。

#### [0026]

蛋白質が吸着し易いか否かは、その蛋白質の疎水性と固相膜面の疎水性の関係により決まる。例えばその条件下で吸着し易い蛋白質は、速く吸引した場合も十分吸着されるが、中程度もしくは弱い吸着性しか示さない蛋白質の吸着の程度は吸引速度に大きく影響される。従って、目的の蛋白質を十分吸着させるためには、一般にゆっくり吸引することが好ましい。例えば10分以上をかけて吸引することが好ましい。

# [0027]

当該固相として、疎水性表面を有するプレートを用いる場合には、例えば当該プレート上に当該固定化用試料を滴下又は塗布等した後、静置して自然乾燥させる方法等を行えばよい。

# [0028]

蛋白質の定量を行うには、蛋白質を固定化した固相を通常の蛋白質定量方法に付し、試料

中の蛋白質量を測定すればよい。

# [0029]

本発明に係る蛋白質の定量方法としては、上記方法により蛋白質を固相に固定化させた後、蛋白質染色液として例えばアミノブラック、ピロガロールレッド・モリブデン酸複合体(Pyromolex)溶液を用いた方法、クマシーブリリアントブルー (CBB)ーG250を用いたブラッドフォード法、ビシンクロニニック酸(BCA)を用いた方法等によって染色を行い、生じた発色の程度を測定することによって行う、自体公知の蛋白質測定方法によって測定を行えばよい。

#### [0030]

実際の定量には、測定しようとする蛋白質毎に、蛋白質濃度既知の蛋白質試料を用いて同様に固定化、染色、測定を行い、検量線を作成しておく。そして、その検量線をもとに、試料中の蛋白質濃度を決定する。

# [0031]

例えば、Pyromolex発色法による定量方法を例にとって説明すると、先ず、蛋白質試料中の蛋白質を本発明の方法によりPVDF膜に固定化させた後、PVDF膜を精製水又はPBS等の緩衝液で洗浄する。要すれば室温で30分程度真空乾燥させた後、Pyromolex含有染色試液に20~35分程度浸漬させて、発色させる。その後、デンシトメーター、CCDカメラ等により600nmの吸光度を測定する。得られた吸光度を、予め濃度既知の蛋白質試料を用いて同様に蛋白質の固定化、測定を行って得られた検量線から、蛋白質の濃度を決定すればよい。

## [0032]

本発明に係るイムノブロッテイング方法としては、本発明の方法によって固相に蛋白質を固定化させる以外は、当該蛋白質に対する抗体や標識抗体を用いて抗原抗体反応による当該蛋白質の測定/検出を行う、通常のイムノブロッティング方法が適用できる。本発明に係る固定化方法を行えば、蛋白質を効率的に固相に固定化できるので、本発明に係るイムノブロッテング方法によれば、従来よりも感度よく蛋白質の検出及び分析を行うことができる。

# [0033]

本発明の固定化方法によって固定化できる蛋白質は、従来の固相化法によって固定化されていた蛋白質は全て挙げられるが、例えば血液、血清、血漿、髄液等の各種体液や尿、リンパ球、血球、細胞類等の生体由来の試料中に含まれる蛋白質が挙げられる。

## [0034]

具体的には、例えばリゾチーム,チトクローム c、 D N a s e 等の酵素、 I g G 、 I g M 、 I g E 等の抗体、フィブリノーゲン等の糖蛋白質、ウシ血清アルブミン(B S A),ヒト血清アルブミン(H A S)等の血清蛋白質、卵白アルブミン(O V A),プリオン等の蛋白質、トリプシンインヒビター等のインヒビター、インシュリン等のホルモン等が挙げられるが、これらに限定されるものではない。

# [0035]

尚、本発明は、例えば従来の固相化法では固相に充分固定化できなかったチトクローム c 等の塩基性蛋白質をも固定化することができ、蛋白質の定量を行える点で、特に有効であ る。

# [0036]

本発明に係る蛋白質の固定化方法に於いて、固相に固定化できる蛋白質の濃度上限は、例えば、固相が膜の場合約 $500\mu$ g/cm²程度、固相がマイクロプレートの場合約 $10\mu$ g/cm²程度であるので、固定化用試料中の蛋白質の量は、固定化する固相の種類に応じて、その最大保持能を超えないように、調製することが望ましい。

#### [0037]

本発明に係る蛋白質固定化用試液としては、本発明に係る低級アルコールと、ハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩とを含有していればよく、その具体例は前記したとおりである。

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# [0038]

また、蛋白質固定化用試液中の低級アルコールの濃度は、蛋白質を固相に固定化する際に  $30\sim50~V/V$ %になるような濃度、ハロゲノカルボン酸の濃度は $0.1\sim10~W/V$ %になるような濃度、長鎖アルキル硫酸塩の濃度は、 $0.1\sim1~W/V$ %になるような濃度であればよい。より好ましくは、低級アルコールは  $35\sim50~V/V$ %、ハロゲノカルボン酸は  $0.5\sim5~W/V$ %、長鎖アルキル硫酸塩は  $0.1\sim0.4~W/V$ %、である。 【0039】

更に、本発明に係る蛋白質固定化用試液には、蛋白質の固相への固定化、またそれに続く 蛋白質の定量に影響を及ぼさないものであれば、その他に塩類、キレート等を含有してい てもよい。

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#### [0040]

以下に実施例を挙げて、本発明を更に具体的に説明するが、本発明はこれらにより何等限 定されるものではない。

## [0041]

## 【実施例】

実施例1.

[試料及び試液の調製]

#### (1)蛋白質試料

卵白アルブミン(以下、Ο V A と略記する。ニワトリ卵白由来、和光純薬工業(株)製)、ヘモグロビン(ウシ血液由来、和光純薬工業(株)製)、 I g G (ウシ由来、和光純薬工業(株)製)、チトクローム c (ウマ心筋由来、和光純薬工業(株)製)、リゾチーム(ニワトリ卵白由来、和光純薬工業(株)製)、を夫々秤量し、精製水に溶解して 2 5 0 μ g / m L 溶液としたものを蛋白質試料として用いた。

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## [0042]

#### (2)固定化用試液

各試薬を精製水に溶解して、下記の固定化用試液を調製した。この中で固定化用試液3~5が、本発明に係る固定化用試液である。

尚、各試薬は、エタノール(和光純薬工業(株)製、特級)、トリクロロ酢酸(以下、TCAと略記する。和光純薬工業(株)製、化学用)、ドデシル硫酸ナトリウム(以下SDSと略記する。和光純薬工業(株)製、化学用)を用いた。

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# 対照 : 精製水

固定化用試液1:0.2 W/V % SDS、

固定化用試液 2:0.2 W/V % SDS、2.5W/V% TCA

固定化用試液3:0.2 W/V % SDS、45V/V% エタノール

固定化用試液4:0.2 W/V % SDS、2.5W/V% TCA、45V/V% エタノール

固定化用試液5:2.5W/V% TCA、45V/V% エタノール

# (3)固定化用試料

蛋白質試料 2 0 μ L (蛋白質 5 μ g) と、所定の固定化用試液 3 0 0 μ L とを混合したものを調製し、固定化用試料とした。固定化用試料中の各試薬の終濃度(P V D F 膜と接触させる際の濃度。以下同じ。)は、夫々下記の通りである。

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固定化用試料1:0.19 W/V % SDS、

固定化用試料 2:0.19 W/V % SDS、2.34 W/V% TCA

固定化用試料 3:0.19 W/V%SDS、42.2V/V%エタノール

固定化用試料4:0.19 W/V % SDS、2.34W/V% TCA、42.2 V/V% エタノール

固定化用試料 5 : 2 . 3 4 W / V % T C A 、 4 2 . 2 V / V % エタノール

#### [0043]

[蛋白質の固定化及び測定]

ドットブロッター ADVANTEC DP-96(アドバンテック製)に親水化処理し

たポリビニリデンジフロライド膜(PVDF膜、ミリポア製、イモビロンP<sup>SQ</sup> 0.  $1\mu$ m)をセットした。次にPVDF膜に固定化用試料  $320\mu$ Lをアプライし、真空ポンプ(バイオクラフト社製)にて、15KPa(10cmHg)で10分間吸引濾過した。次いでpH7. 4リン酸緩衝食塩水(PBS)  $300\mu$ Lをアプライし、同様に吸引濾過して、PVDF膜を洗浄した。PVDF膜を取り出し真空乾燥させた後、Pyromolex試液(Protein Assay Rapid Kit wako、和光純薬工業(株)製)で発色させ、次いでデンシトメーター SHIMADZU CS-9000((株)島津製作所 製)で600nmの吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した。

#### [0044]

[結果]

結果を図1に示す。図1に於いて、各バーは下記固定化用試料を用いた場合の結果を夫々示す。

1, 9 °	
	精製水
	固定化用試料1
	固定化用試料 2
	固定化用試料3
	固定化用試料 4
	固定化用試料 5

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## [0045]

図1から明らかなように、試薬としてSDSのみを含有する固定化用試料1を膜に固定化させた場合は、シグナル強度が全く測定できなかった(固定化用試料1)。また、SDSとTCAを含有する固定化用試料2を用いた場合は、少しシグナル強度が強くなった(測定できた)が、対照(精製水を用いた場合、従来の固定化法)ほど高いシグナル強度は得られなかった。

これに対し、SDSとエタノールを含有する固定化用試料3を用いた場合は、対照と同等若しくはそれ以上のシグナル強度が得られた。

また、TCAとエタノールを含有する固定化用試料 5 を用いた場合は、チトクローム c を固定化した場合以外は、すべて対照と比較して遙かに高いシグナル強度が得られた。

更に、TCAとエタノールとSDSを含有する固定化用試料 4 を用いた場合には、チトクローム c を固定化した場合も含めて、全ての場合で対照と比較して遙かに高いシグナル強度が得られた。

以上のことより、低級アルコールとハロゲノカルボン酸及び/又は長鎖アルキル硫酸塩の共存下で行う本発明に係る固定化法によれば、従来の水や緩衝液だけを用いて行っていた固定化法と比較して、膜への蛋白質の固定化率を飛躍的に向上させることができることが判る。

また、固定化用試料3及び4で、対照と同程度又はそれより高いシグナル強度が測定できたことから、本発明の固定化法によれば、予めSDS等を含有する試料を用いても、蛋白質を固定化することができることが判る。

## [0046]

実施例2.

[試料及び試液の調製]

(1)蛋白質試料

リゾチーム、チトクローム c、 I g G、フィブリノーゲン (ヒト血漿由来、和光純薬工業 (株) 製)、BSA (牛血清アルブミン、和光純薬工業 (株) 製)、OVA、トリプシン

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インヒビター (大豆由来、和光純薬工業 (株) 製)、ヘモグロビンを夫々秤量し、精製水 に溶解して 2 5 0 μg/m L 溶液としたものを蛋白質試料として用いた。

尚、これらの蛋白質は等電点 p I が 4 . 0 - 1 1 . 4 の幅広い範囲にあり、分子量は 1 2 0 0 0 - 1 5 0, 0 0 0 と広範囲のものである(久保ら、蛋白質 生化学ハンドブック、丸善株式会社、54-73 (1984)参照)。

(2)固定化用試液

2.5 W/V% TCA、45 V/V% エタノール、及び所定濃度( $0\sim0$ .4W/V%)のSDSを含有するように、精製水に溶解して調製したものを固定化用試液として用いた。

(3)固定化用試料

所定の蛋白質試料  $20 \mu$  L (蛋白質量  $5 \mu$  g ) と固定化用試液  $300 \mu$  L とを混合したものを調製し、固定化用試料とした(T C A 終濃度 2 . 34 W / V %、エタノール終濃度 4 2 . 2 V / V %)。

[蛋白質の固定化及び測定]

実施例1と同様の方法で、各固定化用試料中の蛋白質をPVDF膜に固定化し、洗浄、染色処理し、次いでデンシトメーターで600nmの吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した。 【0047】

(結果)

結果を図2に示す。

図2に於いて、一△ーはリゾチーム、一一一はチトクローム c、一〇一は I g G、一□ーはフィブリノーゲン、一●一はB S A、一◆一はO V A、一◇一はトリプシンインヒビターを含有する蛋白質試料を用いた場合の結果を夫々示す。また、横軸は固定化用試液中のSD S 濃度を示す。更に、図 2 中の、各ポイントのバーは、± S D を示す。

図2から明らかな如く、殆どの蛋白質でSDS共存下にPVDF膜に固定化させると、一旦シグナル強度が増加するが、SDS濃度が0.1W/V%以上になるとシグナル強度がある一定の値を示す傾向を示した。このことから、固定化用試液中のSDS濃度を0.1W/V%以上(固定化用試料中の終濃度0.09W/V%以上)とすることにより、試料中の蛋白質のPVDF膜への固定化率が一定となると考えられる。

35, 2233-2236 (1989))。従って、ここでも、それが要因となって、SDS濃度が0.1 W/V%より低い固定化溶液を用いた場合で、シグナル強度が上昇する等の急激な変化を示し、且つ、それが変化の途中過程にあるため、CV値(<15%)が大きくなったと推察される。また、このことは、0.1 W/V%より低いSDS濃度条件下では、試料中の蛋白質のPVDF膜への固定化率が変動している(一定でない)可能性をも示唆している。

#### [0048]

以上のことより、図2に於いて、SDSの濃度変化の影響を受けずに吸光度(シグナル強度)が安定した時、始めて蛋白質のPVDF膜への固定化率が一定になっているのではないかと推察された。

そこで、図2の結果を基に、蛋白質試料としてBSAを用い、0.1 W/V% SDSを含有する固定化用試液で固定化した後測定を行った場合のシグナル強度を100 (基準

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値)とした。そして、基準値に対する、その他の各蛋白質を蛋白質試料として用い、 $0.1\,W/V\,\%\,S\,D\,S$ 、 $0.2\,W/V\,\%\,S\,D\,S$ 、 $0.3\,W/V\,\%\,S\,D\,S\,Z\,は\,0.4\,W/V\,\%\,\sigma\,S\,D\,S$  固定化用試液を用いて同様に固定化及び測定を行って得られたシグナル強度の相対値を夫々算出した。

# [0049]

表 1 に、SDS 濃度が 0 . 2 W / V %  $\sim$  0 . 4 W / V % まで変化するまで、表 2 には SDS 濃度が 0 . 1 W / V %  $\sim$  0 . 4 W / V % まで変化するまでの、各ポイントの CV 値を平均化した値(平均 CV値(%))、各ポイントの相対値の平均値、そのポイント間の絶対偏差を平均した値(平均絶対偏差)、平均絶対偏差をその平均値で割りパーセント表示した値(ポイント間変動率(%))を夫々示す。ポイント間変動率とは、SDS 濃度変化に伴うシグナル強度の変化を変動率として算出した値のことで、この数字が小さいほど、SDS 濃度に影響されずにシグナル強度(測定結果)が一定であることを示している。

[0050]

# 【表1】

蛋白質	平均 CV 値(%)	平均值	平均絶対偏差	ポイント間変動率(%)
BSA	4.9	65.6	7.0	10.7
トリフ゜シンインヒヒ・ター	2.6	53.1	4.0	7.5
フィフ・リノーケ・ン	1,8	58.5	0.8	1.4
QVA	1,5	68.3	1.4	2.0
へモク'ロヒ'ン	1.7	71.9	4.6	6.4
IgG	0.8	96.5	1.9	1.9
チトクローム c	1.9	127.1	3.5	2.7
リソ*チーム	1.8	87.4	6.4	7.4
	CV値の平均			ポイント間変動率の平均
	2.1			5.0

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# [0051]

# 【表 2】

蛋白質	平均 CV 値(%)	平均值	平均絶対偏差	ポイント間変動率(%)
BSA	3.9	74.2	13.87	18.7
トリプシンインヒピター	2.5	54.4	4.62	8.5
フィフ・リノーケ`ン	1,5	62.7	6.38	10.2
OVA	1.3	69.6	2.32	3.3
ヘモク・ロヒ・ン	1.7	68.6	5.94	8.7
IgG	0.8	98.3	3.17	3.2
チトクローム c	2.1	127.4	2.93	2.3
リソ・チーム	1.8	92.0	9.48	10.3
	CV値の平均			ポイント間変動率の平均
	2.0			8.1

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# [0052]

その結果、表 1 より、 S D S 濃度が 0 . 2 W / V % - 0 . 4 W / V % 間で、 例えばフィブリノーゲン、 0 V A 、 1 g G 、チトクローム c は、そのポイント間変動率が最も安定し、 1 . 4 - 2 . 7 % を示した。また、これら蛋白質の平均 C V 値(0 . 8 - 1 . 9 %)と

比較しても遜色ない結果であり、SDS濃度が変化してもシグナル強度の変動が非常に少ないことを示している。

また、表 2 より、フィブリノーゲンを除く 3 つの蛋白質は、 S D S 濃度が 0 、 1 -0 、 4 W / V % の間でもポイント間変動率が 2 、 3 -3 、 3 % であり、 S D S 濃度の影響によるシグナル強度の変動が少ないことがわかる。

また、SDS濃度が0.1-0.4 W/V%の間でポイント間変動率が1.0%を超えるフィブリノーゲン、リゾチーム、BSAについても、SDS濃度を0.2-0.4 W/V%に限定すると安定した結果が得られることが判る。

以上のことより、SDS濃度が0.1W/V%以上でポイント間変動率が安定してくることから、この濃度範囲のSDSを含有する固定化用試液を用いて、蛋白質を固定化すると、試料中の蛋白質量の正確な定量が行えることが判る。

#### [0053]

実施例3. 低級アルコールの検討

低級アルコールとしてエタノールの代わりにメタノールを用いた場合の蛋白質試料の固定 化及び測定を行った。

[試料及び試液の調製]

# [0054]

# (1)蛋白質試料

BSA、OVA、ヘモグロビン、IgG、チトクローム c、リゾチームを夫々秤量し、精製水に溶解して  $250\mu$ g/m L溶液としたものを蛋白質試料として用いた。

# (2)固定化用試液

精製水を用いて下記固定化用試液を調製した。

固定化用試液 1:0,2 W/V% SDS、2,5 W/V% TCA

固定化用試液 2:0,2 W/V% SDS、2,5 W/V% TCA、45% エタノール

固定化用試液 3:0.2 W/V% SDS、2.5 W/V% TCA、45% メタノール (和光純薬工業 (株) 製、特級)

# (3) 固定化用試料

蛋白質試料  $20 \mu$  L(蛋白質量  $5 \mu$  g) と、所定の固定化用試液 300 m L とを混合したものを調製し、固定化用試料 1 , 2 , 3 とした。固定化用試料中の各試薬の終濃度は、夫々 S D S 0 . 19 W/V%、 T C A 2 . 34 W/V%、 エタノール 42 . 2 V/V%、メタノール 42 . 2 V/V%である。

[蛋白質の固定化及び測定]

実施例1と同様の方法で、各固定化用試料中の蛋白質をPVDF膜に固定化し、洗浄、染色処理し、次いでデンシトメーターで600nmの吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した。

# [0055]

# [結果]

結果を図3に示す。図3に於いて、各バーは夫々下記固定化用試料を用いた場合の結果を示す。

固定化用試料1
固定化用試料 2
固定化用試料3

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## [0056]

図3から明らかな如く、メタノールを含有する固定化用試液を用いて調製した固定化用試料を用いた場合も、エタノールを用いた場合と同程度のシグナル強度が得られ、蛋白質をPVDF膜に固定化することができたことが判る。

# [0057]

実施例4. ハロゲノカルボン酸の検討

ハロゲノカルボン酸として、TCAの代わりにトリフルオロ酢酸(以下、TFAと略記する。)を用いた場合の蛋白質試料の固定化及び測定を行った。

[試料及び試液の調製]

# (1)蛋白質試料

BSA、IgG、リゾチームを夫々秤量し、精製水に溶解して  $250\mu$ g/m L 溶液としたものを蛋白質試料として用いた。

#### (2) 固定化用試液

精製水を用いて、下記固定化用試液を調製した。

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## [0058]

固定化用試液1:0.2 W/V% SDS、45 V/V% エタノール

固定化用試液 2:0.2 W/V% SDS、45 V/V% エタノール、2.5 W/V% TCA

固定化用試液3:0.2 W/V% SDS、45 V/V% エタノール、2.5 W/V% TFA (和光純薬工業 (株) 製)

# (3)固定化用試料

蛋白質試料  $20\mu$  L(蛋白質量  $5\mu$  g) と、所定の固定化用試液 300m L とを混合したものを調製し、固定化用試料 1 , 2 , 3 とした。固定化用試料中の各試薬の終濃度は、夫々 S D S 0 . 19W/V%、 T C A 2 . 34W/V%、 T F A 2 . 34W/V%、 エタノール 42 . 2V/V%である。

[蛋白質の固定化および測定]

実施例1と同様の方法で、各固定化用試料中の蛋白質をPVDF膜に固定化し、洗浄、染色処理し、次いでデンシトメーターで600nmの吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した。

## [0059]

# [結果]

結果を図4に示す。図4に於いて、各バーは夫々下記固定化用試料を用いた場合の結果を示す。

71, 9 ,	
	固定化用試料 1
	固定化用試料 2
	固定化用試料3

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# [0060]

図4から明らかな如く、TFAを含有する固定化用試試液用いて調製した固定化用試料を用いた場合も、TCAを用いた場合と同程度又はそれ以上のシグナル強度が得られ、蛋白質を有効に膜に固定化することができたことが判る。

# [0061]

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実施例5. 検量線の作成

[試料及び試液の調製]

# (1)蛋白質試料

OVAを0~20μg/20μLとなるように精製水に溶解して蛋白質試料とした。

## (2) 固定化用試液

0.2 V/V% SDS、2.5 V/V% TCA、45 V/V% エタノールとなるように精製水に溶解して調製したものを固定化用試液として用いた。

# (3)固定化用試料

蛋白質試料  $20\mu$  L (蛋白質量  $5\mu$  g )と、固定化用試液  $300\mu$  L とを混合したものを調製し、固定化用試料とした。固定化用試料中の各試薬の終濃度は、夫々 S D S 0 . 1

9 W / V % 、 T C A 2 . 3 4 W / V % 、 エタノール 4 2 . 2 V / V % である。

[蛋白質の固定化及び測定]

実施例1と同様の方法で、各固定化用試料中の蛋白質をPVDF膜に固定化し、洗浄、染色処理し、次いでデンシトメーターで600nmの吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した。

# [0062]

[結果]

その結果を基に、蛋白質量 (μg) とシグナル強度との関係を示す検量線を作成した。 結果を図 5 に示す。図 5 に於いて、各プロットのバーは、±2 S D を示す。

検量線から得られた結果は、測定範囲 0 . 2 - 2 0 μ g/蛋白質試料、一致係数 0 . 9 9 以上、平均 C V 1 . 9 % であった。

また、蛋白質濃度 0. 2-5 μg/蛋白質試料の範囲で、直線性が得られた。測定結果を統計処理して得られた、この範囲での回帰直線式及び相関係数は下記の通りである。

回帰直線式: y=0,12x+0,01

相関係数 (R<sup>2</sup>):0,99

x:蛋白質量

y:シグナル強度

図5から明らかな如く、本発明の方法によりOVAをPVDF膜に固定化し、蛋白質量の 測定を行ったところ、良好な直線性を示す検量線が得られるので、本発明の固定化方法に よれば、高精度のOVA(蛋白質)濃度の定量測定が行えることが判った。

尚、データは示していないが、実施例2で測定した他の蛋白質についても同様に測定を行った結果、OVAと同様に直線性のある検量線が得られ、これらの蛋白質についても定量測定が行えることが判った。

[0063]

実施例6.

[試料及び試液の調製]

(1)蛋白質試料

精製水を用いて、BSA、トリプシンインヒビター、フィブリノーゲン、OVA、ヘモグロビン、IgG、チトクローム c、リゾチーム夫々の  $5~\mu$  g /  $2~0~\mu$  L 溶液を調製し、蛋白質試料とした。

[固相化法による蛋白質の測定]

[液相法による蛋白質の測定]

上記で調製した蛋白質試料 2 O μ L に、 1 m L Pyromolex液を添加して、室温で 2 O 分間インキュベーションし、 6 O O n m の吸光度を測定した。

[0064]

[結果]

蛋白質試料としてBSAを用い、0.2 W/V%SDSを含有する固定化用試料を調製して、BSAを固定化、測定を行った場合の吸光度(シグナル強度)を1(基準値)とした時の、基準値に対する各蛋白質について同様に固定化、測定を行って得られた吸光度の相対値を求めた結果を図6に示す。また、同様に蛋白質試料としてBSAを用い、液相法による測定を行った場合の吸光度を1(基準値)とした時の、基準値に対する各蛋白質について同様に液相法による測定を行って得られた吸光度の相対値を求めた結果も、図6に併せて示す。

尚、図6に於いて、各バーは夫々下記の方法により各蛋白質を測定した結果に基づいて得

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られた、上記相対値を示す。

	固相法
	液相法

## [0065]

図 6 より明らかな如く、液相法による測定では、蛋白質濃度は同じでも、蛋白質の種類によって、BSAに対する吸光度の相対値が大きく異なり、例えばフィブリノーゲンでは、0.46程度であった。

これに対し、本発明の固相法によって測定を行った場合のBSAに対するフィブリノーゲンの吸光度(シグナル強度)の相対値は 0.75になり、BSAの場合との吸光度の差が少なくなっていることが判る。これは、測定した殆どの蛋白質についても言える。

また、測定した全蛋白質の平均吸光度の、BSAの場合のそれを1とした場合に対する相対値は、液相法の場合は0.65であるのに対して本発明の固相法の場合は0.94となり、蛋白質種による定量誤差が改善されたことが判る。これはタンパク質が変性状態で膜にトラップされることにより、液相法では反応できなかった、例えばチトクローム c、リゾチーム等の塩基性アミノ酸が、染色液と結合できる状態となり、本発明に係る固定化液で蛋白質が効率良く固定化され、より正確な測定結果を得られるようになったと考えられる。

## [0066]

実施例7.

[試料の調製と固定化]

精製水を用いて、IgG試料(蛋白質量0~4μg/20μL)、及び2%SDS含有IgG試料(蛋白質量0~4μg/20μL)を調製した。別に精製水を用いて0.25W/V%SDS、2.5W/V%TCA及び45V/V%エタノールを含有する固定化用試液を調製した。次いで、蛋白質試料20μLと固定化用試液300μLを混合し、得られた固定化用試料320μLを用いて実施例1と同様の方法で固定化用試料中の蛋白質をPVDF膜に固定化、洗浄、染色処理し、次いでデンシトメーターで600nmの吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した。

尚、SDSを含有しない I g G 試料を用いて得られた固定化用試料中の各試薬の終濃度は、夫々SDS 0.23 W / V %、TCA 2.3 4 W / V %、エタノール 42.2 V / V %である。また、2 % SDS含有 I g G 試料を用いて得られた固定化用試料中の各試薬の終濃度は、夫々SDS 0.36 W / V %、TCA 2.34 W / V %、エタノール 42.2 V / V %である。

# [0067]

[結果]

得られた結果を基に、SDSを含有しないIgG試料を用いた場合と、2%SDS含有IgG試料を用いた場合夫々について、蛋白質量(μg)とシグナル強度との関係を示す検量線を作成した。

結果を図 7 に示す。図 7 に於いて、- - + - は S D S を含有しない I g G 試料を用いた場合、 $- \Delta -$  は S D S を含有する I g G 試料を用いた場合の結果を夫々示す。また、各プロットのバーは、 $\pm$  S D を示す。

図7より明らかな如く、両方の検量線は、ほぼ一致した。

この結果から、本発明の固定化方法により蛋白質を固定化させれば、SDSが蛋白質試料中に存在していても、それに影響されることなく、目的の蛋白質を固相に固定化させ、蛋白質の定量を行うことができることが判る。

# [0068]

実施例8.

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SDSを含有する種々の蛋白質試料を用いて本発明に係る蛋白質の固定化及び測定を行い、当該測定に及ぼすSDSの影響を、液相法による測定の場合と比較した。

[試料及び試液の調製]

## (1)蛋白質試料

精製水を用いて、0 W / V % S D S (対照)、0. 2 W / V % S D S 又は2 W / V % S D S 지会 2 W / V % S D S 지会 2 W / V % S D S 지会 2 W / V / V / S D S 지会 2 W / V / S D S 2 W / V / S D S 2 W / V / S D S 2 W / V / S D S 2 W / V / S D S 2 W / V / S D S 2 W / V / S D S 2 W / V / S D S 2 V / V / S D S 2 V / V / S D S 2 V / V / S D S 2 V / V / S D S 2 V / V

[固定化法による蛋白質の測定]

精製水を用いて 0.1 W / V % S D S 、 2.5 W / V % T C A 、 45 V / V % エタノール を含有する固定化用試液を調製した。次いで調製した蛋白質試料 20  $\mu$  L と固定化用試液 300  $\mu$  L を混合し、得られた固定化用試料 320  $\mu$  L を実施例 1 と同様の方法で固定化、洗浄、染色処理し、デンシトメーターで、600 n m の吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した。 [液相法による測定]

上記で調製した蛋白質試料 2 0 μ L に、1 m L Pyromolex液 (Protein Assay Rapid Kit wako、和光純薬工業 (株) 製) を添加して、2 0 分室温でインキュベーションし、6 0 0 n m に於ける吸光度を測定した。

#### [0069]

# [結果]

得られた結果を、夫々の対照 (SDS含有していない試料)を用いて得られた結果を10 200とした相対値で表し、表3にまとめた。

#### [0070]

# 【表3】

	固相法			液相法		
	対照	0.2W/V%	2W/V%	対照	0.2W/V%	2W/V%
		SDS 含有	SDS 含有		SDS 含有	SDS 含有
BSA	100	95	83	100	0	0
トリフ・シンインヒヒ・ター	100	106	101	100	0	0
フィブ・リノーケ・ン	100	107	91	100	35	0
ヘモク・ロヒ・ン	100	119	104	100	0	0
OVA	100	105	104	100	2	0
<b>ቻ</b> トクローム ο	100	120	128	100	2	0
リソ・チーム	100	111	97	100	3	0
IgG	100	107	104	100	34	0
トリプ・シン	100	. 87	103	100	0	0

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# [0071]

表3から明らかな如く、本発明に係る固相法による蛋白質の測定を行った場合には、2W/V%SDS含有試料でも殆どの蛋白質で、対照に対し±20%以内の測定結果が得られ、蛋白質試料中のSDSが蛋白質測定に及ぼす影響を回避できたことが判る。

これに対して、2W/V%SDS含有試料を用いて液相法によって測定を行った場合には、全く測定ができなかった。

以上の結果から、本発明の蛋白質の固定化法及び定量方法は、あらゆる蛋白質に適用することができることが判る。また、これまで知られていたタンパク定量阻害剤、特に蛋白質可溶化剤として汎用されるSDS含有試料中の蛋白質定量が可能になった点で、非常に有用でもあることが明らかとなった。

# [0072]

実施例9.

試料中に含まれる界面活性剤が、本発明の固定化用試液を用いた固定化方法及び蛋白質の 測定に及ぼす影響を調べた。

[固相法による固定化及び蛋白質の測定]

(1) B S A 又は I g G 含有蛋白質試料中の蛋白質の測定

精製水で、表 4 記載の濃度となるように、各界面活性剤を含有する B S A 試料又は I g G 試料(蛋白質量 4 μ g / 2 0 μ L)を調製し、蛋白質試料とした。

別に、精製水で0.1W/V%SDS、2.5W/V%TCA、4.5V/V%エタノールを含有する固定化用試液を調製した。

次いで蛋白質試料20μ L と固定化用試液300μ L を混合して固定化用試料を調製し、その320μ L を用いて、実施例1と同様の方法で固定化用試料中の蛋白質を P V D F 膜に固定化、洗浄、染色処理し、600n m の吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した。

固定化用試料中の各試薬の終濃度は、SDSを含有しない蛋白質試料を用いた場合は、SDS 0.094W/V%、TCA 23.4W/V%、エタノール 42.2V/V%である。また、SDS含有蛋白質試料を用いた場合の各試薬の終濃度は、TCA及びエタノールの終濃度はSDSを含有しない蛋白質試料を用いた場合と同じであるが、SDSの終濃度は、1%SDS含有蛋白質試料を用いた場合は0.16W/V%、2%SDS含有試料を用いた場合は0.34W/V%となる。

# [0073]

(2) OVA含有蛋白質試料中の蛋白質の測定

表 4 記載の濃度となるように、各界面活性剤を含有する O V A 試料 (蛋白質量 5 μg/20μL) を調製し、蛋白質試料とした。

別に、精製水で 0.2 W / V % S D S、2.5 W / V % T C A、45 V / V % エタノールを含有する固定化用試液を調製し、上記(1)と同様の方法で固定化用試料を調製し、実施例1と同様の方法でP V D F 膜に固定化、洗浄、染色処理し、600 n m の吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した。

尚、固定化用試料中の各試薬の終濃度は、SDSを含有しない蛋白質試料を用いた場合は、SDS 0.19W/V%、TCA 23.4W/V%、エタノール 42.2V/V%である。また、2% SDS含有蛋白質試料を用いた場合の各試薬の終濃度は、SDS 0.31W/V%、TCA 23.4%、エタノール 42.2W/V%となる。

また、界面活性剤(阻害物質)を含有しない以外は上記と同様に調製したBSA試料、IgG試料、OVA試料を用いて同様に固定化、測定を行い、対照とした。

[液相法による蛋白質の測定]

表 4 記載の濃度となるように各界面活性剤を含有する B S A 試料 (10  $\mu$  g  $\angle$  20  $\mu$  L) を調製したものを用い、1 m L P y r o m o l e x 溶液を使って、実施例 6 と同様の方法で測定した。

また、界面活性剤 (阻害物質) を含有しない以外は上記と同様に調製した B S A 試料を用いて同様に液相法による測定を行い、対照とした。

## [0074]

#### [結果]

夫々の測定は3回ずつ行い、得られた吸光度の平均値を求めた。。対照を用いて得られた平均値を100として、それに対する界面活性剤を含有する試料を用いて得られた吸光度の平均値の相対値(%)を求め、その相関変位(CV)と併せて表4に示す。・

表4に於いて、界面活性剤(阻害物質)の濃度は、蛋白質試料中の濃度を示す。また、液相法のデータ中、左側の値は界面活性剤の濃度を、右側の値は対照に対する、界面活性剤を含有する試料を用いた場合の平均測定値の相対値(%)±CVを示す。

尚、表 4 に示したデータは、界面活性剤の最大許容濃度時のデータ、すなわち、添加剤として界面活性剤を用いた場合に、対照(添加剤なし)と比較して平均値が±20%となる結果が得られた時のデータを示している。

# [0075]

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【表 4】

		固	相化法		液 相 法
界面活性剤	濃 度	BSA (4 μ g)	IgG (4 μ g)	OVA(5 μ g)	$BSA(10 \mu g)$
		mean(%)±C	V mean(%) ± CV	mean(%)±CV	mean(%)±CV
SDS	1% (W/y)	$87 \pm 7.1$			(0.01%(W/v), 92±6.0)
	2% (W/V)	$82 \pm 6.2$	$100 \pm 0.9$	$117 \pm 2.2$	
	4% (W/ <sub>V</sub> )		$103 \pm 4.3$		
LS	2%(W/V)		$101 \pm 1.9$	,	$(0.1\%(\text{WA}), 109 \pm 7.3)$
	3% (W/ <sub>V</sub> )	$94 \pm 3.7$			
riton X-100	$1\% (W/_{V})$		$112 \pm 0.2$		(0.1%(W/v), 107±3.9)
	$2\%$ (W/ $_{ m V}$ )	$98 \pm 1.9$	$115 \pm 1.5$	$113 \pm 3.0$	
-40	1% (W/v)	96 ±4.5	115 ±3.0		(0.1%(W/v), 116±4.7)
	2% (W/v)	$90 \pm 1.2$		$115 \pm 2.4$	
veen 20	0.05%(W/v)		$110 \pm 4.4$		
	0.1% (W/v)	$97 \pm 4.5$	$116 \pm 2.8$		$115 \pm 1.0$
	0.2% (W/v)	$89 \pm 2.6$		$109 \pm 1.6$	
een 80	0.05%(W/V)	$105 \pm 2.7$			
	0.1%(W/v)	$82 \pm 2.0$	$112 \pm 0.6$	$111 \pm 0.7$	$112 \pm 1.4$
riji 35	1% (W/v)		$107 \pm 3.4$		(0.1%(W/v), 108±3.2)
	2%(W/v)	$93 \pm 3.9$		$112 \pm 2.9$	
IAPS	1% (W/v)	$96 \pm 2.6$	$111 \pm 2.2$		$(0.1\%(\text{W/v}), 104\pm0.0)$
	2% (w/v)	$91 \pm 1.3$	$116 \pm 1.3$	$106 \pm 0.9$	
AB	0.05%(W/v)			$112 \pm 0.2$	
	$0.1\%(^{\text{W}}/_{\text{V}})$			$123 \pm 1.0$	

# [0076]

SLS: N-ラウロイルサルコシン酸ナトリウム

Triton X-100 (ローム アント ハース社商品名) :  $\pi$  " リオキシエチレン (10) オクチルフェニルエーテル

NP-40 (日本エマルシ゛ョン(株)商品名):  $\pi$ ° リオキシエチレン(9) オクチルフェニルエーテル

Tween 20 (花王 (株) 商品名):ホ°リオキシエチレンソルヒ\*タンモノラウレ 3 ート

Tween 80 (花王 (株) 商品名):ホ゜リオキシエチレンソルヒ゛タンモノオレエート

Brij 35 (ICI社商品名):ホ゜リオキシエチレンラウリルエーテル

CHAPS: 3-[(3-コラミト、フ。ロヒ。ル)シ。メチルアンモニオフ。ロハ。シ スルホン酸]

CTAB: セチルトリメチルアンモニウムフ゛ロマイト゛

#### [0077]

表4から明らかな如く、本発明の方法により蛋白質を固定化し測定した場合、蛋白質試料の調製時に一般に用いられる界面活性剤が高濃度共存していても、それに影響を受けずに蛋白質の測定が可能であることが判る。特に液相法と比較すると、液相法の10倍又はそれ以上の濃度の界面活性剤が蛋白質試料中に添加剤として共存していても、測定可能であることが判る。

以上のことより、本発明の蛋白質の固定化方法は、従来より添加剤として汎用されている 界面活性剤に起因する問題、即ち蛋白質の定量を阻害するという問題を解決し得るもので あることが判る。

# [0078]

実施例10、イムノブロッティング

[試料及び試液の調製]

(1)蛋白質試料

(2) 固定化用試液

精製水で、0.2 W/V% SDS、2.5 W/V% TCA、4.5 V/V% エタノールを含有する固定化用試液を調製した。

(3) 固定化用試料

上記で調製した各濃度の蛋白質試料夫々  $20\mu$  L と、固定化用試液  $300\mu$  L を混合したもの(SDS終濃度 0.19W/V%、TCA終濃度 2.34W/V%、エタノール終濃度 42.2V/V%)を調製し、固定化用試料とした。

(4) ブロッキング溶液

ブロックエース (雪印乳業 (株) 製) を終濃度 25% となるように PBS (pH7.4) で希釈したものを用いた。

(5) 抗体溶液

発光検出用抗体溶液:西洋ワサビペルオキシダーゼ標識抗マウス I g G 抗体(アマシャムバイオサイエンス製)をブロッキング溶液で 1 / 1 0 0 0 0 0 希釈したものを用いた。

発色検出用抗体溶液:アルカリフォスファターゼ標識抗マウス I g G 抗体 (和光純薬工業 (株) 製)をブロッキング溶液で 1/1000 希釈したものを用いた。

(6) 洗浄液

Tween~20 を、終濃度 0.05 % となるように PBS (pH7.4) で希釈したものを用いた。

(7) 検出試薬

発光検出用: ECL Plus Western Blotting Starter Kit (アマシャムハ イオサイエンス (株) 製)

発色検出用: 0.033% ニトロブルーテトラゾリウム (NBT, 和光純薬工業 (株) 製)、0.0165% 5-ブロモー4-クロロー3-インドリルリン酸 (BCIP、和 光純薬工業 (株) 製) / 100mM Tris-HCl pH9.5 (100mM Na Cl、5mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>含有)

[0079]

[蛋白質の固定化および測定]

実施例1と同様の方法で、上記した如く調製した固定化用試料をPVDF膜にアプライし、吸引濾過後、PBS (pH7.4) 300μLをアプライし、同様に吸引濾過を行った。PVDF膜を取り出し、ブロッキング溶液に浸し、ローテーションさせながら室温で1時間インキュベーションした(ブロッキング操作)。その後、発光検出用抗体溶液又は発色検出用抗体溶液に浸し、ローテーションさせながら室温1時間インキュベーションした(抗体反応)。抗体反応後の膜を洗浄液で5回洗浄した後、発光検出試薬又は発色検出試薬に浸し、検出反応を行った。発光検出は、PVDF膜を発光検出処理後、X線フィルム(アマシャムバイオサイエンス製)に感光させて検出を行った。

[0080]

[結果]

結果を図8に示す。図8に於いて、AはPVDF膜に固定化した蛋白質試料の免疫検出を発光反応により行い、X線フィルムに感光させ検出したものである。Bは、PVDF膜に固定化した蛋白質試料の免疫検出を発色反応により行い、検出したものである。また、各ドットは、蛋白質試料を各蛋白質量として固定化後に検出した場合の結果を夫々示す。図8より明らかな如く、イムノブロッティングにより発光検出、発色検出した場合の何れも、膜に固定化したマウスIgGを検出することができた。発光検出での検出限界は0.5μgであった。従って、本発明の蛋白質の固定化方法により固定化すれば、高感度の免疫検出(イムノブロッティングによる検出)が行い得ることが判った。

[0081]

【発明の効果】

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本発明に係る蛋白質固定化方法によれば、従来の固定化方法よりも充分に蛋白質を固相に固定化できる。また、従来の固定化方法では正確に行えなかった蛋白質の定量も行うことができる。更に、本発明に係る蛋白質固定化方法を用いれば、イムノブロッティングを行った際の感度も高くなるという効果を奏する。

# 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】実施例1において得られた、各固定化用試料中の蛋白質を固定化したポリビニリデンジフロライド膜(PVDF膜)をPyromolex試液で染色した後、600nmにおける吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した結果を示す。

【図2】実施例2に於いて得られた、各固定化用試料中の蛋白質を固定化したPVDF膜をPyromolex試液で染色した後、600nmにおける吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した結果を示す。

【図3】実施例3に於いて得られた、各固定化用試料中の蛋白質を固定化したPVDF膜をPyromolex試液で染色した後、600nmに於ける吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した結果を示す。

【図4】実施例4に於いて得られた、各固定化用試料中の蛋白質を固定化したPVDF膜をPyromolex試液で染色した後、600nmに於ける吸光度(シグナル強度)を測定した結果を示す。

【図5】実施例5に於いて得られた、蛋白質試料としてOVAを用いて、PVDF膜に固定化、定量を行って得られた検量線を示す。

【図 6 】 実施例 6 に於いて得られた、固相法により蛋白質を測定した結果又は液相法により蛋白質を測定した結果に基づいて得られた相対値を示す。

【図7】実施例7に於いて得られた、SDSを含有しないIgG試料又はSDS含有するIgG試料を蛋白質試料として用い、本発明に係る固定化、蛋白質の定量を行って得られた検量線を示す。

【図8】実施例10に於いて得られた、イムノブロッティングの結果を示し、AはPVDF膜に固定化した蛋白質試料の免疫検出を発光反応により行い、X線フィルムに感光させ検出したものである。Bは、PVDF膜に固定化した蛋白質試料の免疫検出を発色反応により行い、検出したものである。

# 【符号の説明】

## 【符号の説明】

図1に於いて、各バーは夫々下記固定化用試料を用いた場合の結果を示す。

	精製水
MATERIAL STATE OF THE STATE OF	固定化用試料1
	固定化用試料 2
	固定化用試料3
	固定化用試料 4
	固定化用試料 5

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図 2 に於いて、 $-\Delta$ ーはリソゾーム、--ーはチトクローム c、 $-\Box$ ーは I g G、 $-\Box$ ーはフィブリノーゲン、 $-\Box$ ーは B S A、 $-\Box$ ーはO V A、 $-\Box$ ーはトリプシンインヒビターを含有する蛋白質試料を用いた場合の結果を夫々示す。

図3に於いて、各バーは夫々下記固定化用試料を用いた場合の結果を示す。

固定化用試料 1
固定化用試料 2
固定化用試料3

図4に於いて、各バーは夫々下記固定化用試料を用いた場合の結果を示す。

固定化用試料 1
固定化用試料 2
固定化用試料3

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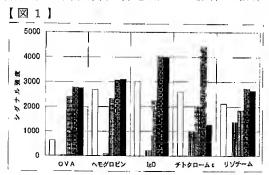
図 6 に於いて、各バーは夫々下記の方法により各蛋白質を測定した結果に基づいて得られた、上記相対値を示す。

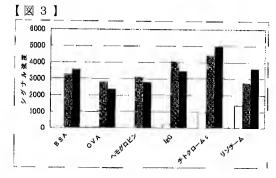
固定化法
液相法

20

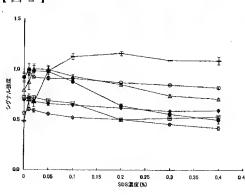
図7に於いて、-◆-はSDSを含有しない蛋白質試料を用いた場合、-△-はSDSを含有する蛋白質試料を用いた場合の結果を夫々示す。

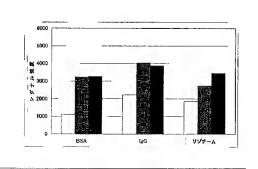
[図4]



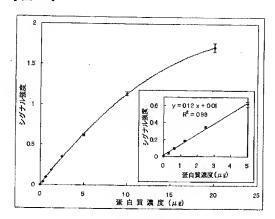


【図2】

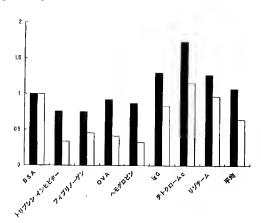




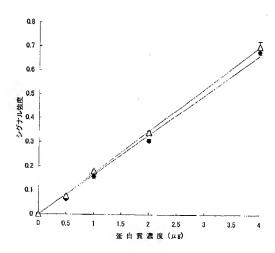
【図5】



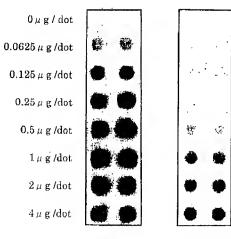
【図6】



【図7】



[図8]



発光検出

発色検出